The New-York Times.

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RICHMOND.

Another Masterly Movement.

GRANT AGAIN ON LEE'S FLANK.

Our Army Withdrawn from the North Anna on Thursday.

It Crosses the Pamunky at Hanovertown on Friday.

TWELVE MILES TO RICHMOND.

Lee Reported to be Falling Back.

Breckinridge at Hanover Court-House.

IMPORTANT FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

JOHNSTON FLANKED AT ALTOONA.

He Confronts Gen. Sherman at Dallas.

A BATTLE IMMINENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Washington, Saturday, May 28—9:50 P. M.

Major-Gen. Dix:

An official dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, at Magahick Church, ten miles from Hanovertown, dated yesterday afternoon, 5 P. M., has just been received. It states that our army was withdrawn to the north side of the North Anna, Thursday night, and moved toward Hanovertown, the place designated for crossing the Pamunkey. At 9 o'clock Friday morning, Sheridan, with the First and Second Divisions of Cavalry, took possession of Hanover Ferry and Hanovertown, finding there only a rebel vedette. The First Division of the Sixth Corps arrived at 10 A. M., and now hold the place with sufficient force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to resist any attack likely to be made upon him. The remainder of the corps is pressing forward with rapidity. Weather fine.

A later dispatch, dated at seven o'clock this morning, (28th,) from headquarters, Magahick Church, has also been received. It reports that everything goes on finely; weather clear and cool; the troops came up rapidly, and in great spirits; and that the army will be beyond the Pamunkey by noon. Breckinridge is at Hanover Court-house, with a force variously reported at from three thousand to ten thousand. Wickham's and Lomax's brigade of cavalry are also there. The dispatch further states, that after seizing Hanover Ferry yesterday, Gen. Torbert captured seventy-five cavalry, including six officers; that the rebel cavalry is exceedingly demoralized, and flees before ours on every occasion.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, May 28, 6 A. M., near Dallas, reports that the enemy, discovering his move to turn Altoona, moved to meet our forces at Dallas. Our columns met the enemy about one mile east of the Pumpkinvine Creek, and we pushed them back about three miles, to the point where the roads fork to Atlanta and Marietta. Here Johnston has chosen a strong line, and made hasty but strong parapets of timber and earth. Gen. Sherman's right is at Dallas, the centre about three miles north. The country is densely wooded and broken; no roads of any consequence. We have had many sharp encounters, but nothing decisive.

No dispatches from any other field of operations have been received to-day.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LEE FALLING BACK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, May 28.

A Colonel, who has just arrived from the front which he left yesterday morning, informs me that during Thursday night and Friday morning, Lee evacuated his strong position on the South Anna, and with his whole army was in full retreat toward Richmond.

Our troops are following him up closely. We took a few prisoners. They state that the damage done the railroad by Sheridan had been repaired, and that Beauregard's army, or the main body of it, was within the intrenchments at Richmond on Wednesday.

THE NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Crossing the North Anna River by Gen Crittenden's Division—The Repulse of Gen. Ledlie's Brigade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Oxford Ford, North Anna River, Wednesday, May 25, 1864.

Just here, two miles west of the railway bridge across the North Anna, the river is seventy-five yards wide and three or four feet deep at the ford, with a rocky bottom. A steep descent of twenty-five or thirty feet leads down to the ford, across which the southern bank rises precipitously about two hundred feet. This bank is heavily wooded, and has been intrenched by the rebels. It is a strong position, and, as Gen. Wilcox told me, will prove a slaughter pen to our men if we attempt to cross directly in front. We shall, therefore, probably flank the position, and compel the rebels to evacuate it.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, Gen. Crittenden, with the first division of the Ninth Corps, advanced to the river half a mile above the ford. Descending to the bed of the river through the woods, his troops waded across with difficulty over the rocks and through the swift-running water. Their passage was scarcely opposed, as the skirmishers of the Fifth Corps, which had crossed the day before at an upper ford, were in partial possession of the southern bank. The First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Ledlie, led the advance, the Tenth Regulars being in the van, followed by the Thirty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, and the Fourth Regulars. The Thirty-fifth immediately deployed as skirmishers, and were supported by the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh in line of battle. The remaining regiments formed the second supporting line. Four or five hundred yards from the river the brigade met the enemy's skirmishers. These were slowly but steadily driven back up the steep southern bank and through the woods to the edge of the open field. Then, with loud cheers, which I heard at the log cabin where I was staying, half a mile distant from the river, our troops charged into the field. But immediately, from a concealed battery of four or six guns, the rebels opened a terrible fire of grape and canister. It was too fierce to be resisted, and the brigade took refuge in the wood at the side of the field, and in a ravine close by. Here they halted nearly a hour, sheltered from the battery, but exposed to the musketry fire of the enemy. Then, in the height of a thunder shower, the rebels in their turn charged upon us and drove us back toward the river—meeting there the other brigade of the division, which had just crossed. Four hundred and fifty of the brigade are killed, wounded or missing. Among the latter are three of Gen. Ledlie's Aids, Choate, Cross and Crecy. The brave Lieut.-Col. Chandler, of the Fifty-Seventh Massachusetts, had his arm shot off, and fell into the hands of the rebels. Lieut. Atchison, of the Fourth Regulars, was shot through the left fore-arm. Capt. Monroe, Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, had a narrow escape from death. A bullet struck him on the top of the head, but glanced, inflicting a slight wound in the scalp. Lieut. Swords, of the same regiment, was also wounded. Lieut. Burrall was killed. I do not know whether the fault of this movement rests with Gen. Crittenden or Gen. Ledlie, but fault there is somewhere. Toward the close of the day the rebels fired missiles of various sorts, as if their shot were nearly expended. I saw to-day, in the hospital, a soldier who had been shot through the leg with the point of a bayonet, four inches long. It had remained in the wound, and he had with his own hands pulled it out. Another was shot with a ramrod, others with iron slugs.

During the night the Provisional Brigade attached to this division, and especially the Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, performed an enormous amount of labor. They worked until daybreak, by which time they had built a corduroy bridge across the North Anna, just below an old dam, and had raised a strong breastwork of pine logs to protect the crossing. They had also began a road, over which the artillery of the division could be drawn. "By George," said a stout fellow to me, resting on his spade, "this sort of work beats haying all hollow."

The Third Division of the Corps under Gen. Wilcox, has made no attempt to cross the North Anna. The ford is easily passable, but the height beyond could be carried, if carried at all, only by great and useless sacrifices of our men. Half a mile from the river, however, the batteries of the Seventh Maine, Capt. Twitchell, and of the Thirty-fourth New-York, Capt. Romer, have been posted, twelve guns in all, and distant not more than 1,000 yards from the enemy's works on the opposing heights. The rebels have used but little artillery. While I was in the battery of Capt. Twitchell, they fired but two shots, one passing within a few yards of the place where I stood with Gen. Wilcox. The flame and smoke from the two guns from which these shots were fired, were plainly seen by us all, and upon the spot our battery instantly concentrated its fire with superb accuracy.

In the middle of the river is a small island, of which our sharpshooters have taken possession. The crack of their and the enemy's rifles is incessant; yet it seems to be generally confessed that the aim of the rebel sharpshooters is better than our own. The poor whites of the South maintain themselves in part by hunting, and have acquired not only accuracy of aim, but great skill in protecting their bodies and in circumventing their opponents. But to-day our pickets are in great glee over the capture of four rebel sharpshooters. These had shot a cow on our side of the river, and with matchless impudence, at a favorable moment, swam across the river to get their prize. They were, however, seen and taken prisoners, and were marched up to headquarters in their shirts and drawers.

The loss of this division has, of course, been trifling in numbers. But I have to record the death of Lieut. Fletcher, Twentieth Michigan, Aid to Gen. Wilcox. It was his last day of service, and while carrying orders along the skirmish line, was shot through the heart. He was a brave, efficient, and noble soldier.

The Second Division, Gen. Potter, crossed the river yesterday, with but slight opposition. To-day, the lines are quiet, except the firing of the skirmishers along our lines.

The sum of our present position is this: The Army of the Potomac has crossed the North Anna, and established themselves on its southern bank. But our chief difficulties are to come. The enemy's position is a strong one—like their position at Spottsylvania Court-house. A few days will determine whether we are to repeat the bloody and indecisive battle of the 12th, or again flank the enemy and push on toward Richmond.

H. B.

The March of the Ninth Army Corps from Spottsylvania to the North Anna.

Railway Crossing, North Anna River, Ninth Corps, Tuesday, May 24, 1864.

At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st the train of the Ninth Corps left headquarters, Gen. Burnside and his Staff being immediately in front of the column. Soon after we came to a halt, and while we were waiting for further orders, the boom of cannonading and the roll of musketry, sharp and near, filled the air. At speed Gen. Burnside passed me, riding back to ascertain the cause of the firing. It was an attack of the rebels, chiefly on the Sixth Corps, as it retired from its intrenchments. They were quickly repulsed by our men, with but little loss to us.

After waiting an hour the train moved on. But it did not cross the Po. Gen. Potter, who had the advance with his division, found the rebels in force beyond the river. At the telegraph road between Fredericksburgh and Richmond, we turned due north, crossed the Ny, and at 11 o'clock turned east.

We were plainly in for a march through the whole of the night. After 12 o'clock the usual effects of a night march showed themselves. In the dark and deep hollows on the road, wagons were stuck in the mud, and the tired horses would scarcely make an effort to extricate themselves. By the woods at the edge of the road, and even in the road, I saw hundreds of soldiers lying asleep. The soldiers who were marching stumble wearily along like drunken men. Only the handful of men which compose the Eighth Infantry in the regular army marched steadily along without straggling and without apparent fatigue.

At 3:30 the welcome lanterns of the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, swung across the road high above our heads, came in sight. A little distance further on we found the headquarters of the Ninth Corps. I threw my blanket down under a tree in a field and slept the sweet sleep of the tired until 6 o'clock.

At 10½ o'clock, the Ninth Corps again moved, the First Division, under Gen. Crittenden, the Second Division, under Gen. Potter, in the front. At 1½ we crossed the Mattapony, and at 4, the train halted at Bethel Church, four miles west of Bowling Green. The cause of our halting so early in the afternoon was that the rebels were reported in strong force in our front. But after our tents had been pitched, the teams unharnessed, and the cavalry picketed, the report was found to be false.

The headquarter-camps of our army are usually pitched on picturesque spots, but this camp of ours, at Bethel Church, was the most picturesque of any I have yet seen. It was in a noble forest of oaks and large pines. The ground was free from underbrush, and was covered with last year's leaves, through which, in a few places, the herbage had pierced. At night, a hundred fires illumined the forest, and revealed the groups of men sitting and lying about, the tents of the officers, and the tethered horses greedily eating their scanty supper. Just outside of the camp and across the road, was Bethel Church, a neat brick chapel, surrounded by trees which Northern utilitarian axes would never have spared.

The next morning, the 23d, at daybreak, the camp was astir. As soon as the headquarters' guard could get their breakfast and strike the tents, we resumed our march. The order of Gen. Grant was that we should leave the main road and take to the plantation road. Through wornout and abandoned fields, on which sassafras and scrub ferns were scantily growing; through a few corn fields and wheat fields, past many farm houses, and two or three noble mansions, across unbridged streams and muddy hollows, with frequent halts, we reached, at ten o'clock, the banks of the North Anna. Warren, at our right, had already crossed it; Hancock, at our left, and the Ninth Corps will this afternoon make the attempt.

H. B.

Lee Entrenching on the South Anna—Our Army Making Another Flank Movement—Reinforcements for the Rebels.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 28.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, says:

Washington, Saturday, May 28.

Advices via Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, from the Army of the Potomac, are up to Thursday night.

The rebel army were busily engaged in intrenching on the north side of the South Anna River, and apparently expecting us to attack them in their works.

No battle had taken place up to the time our informant (an officer) left.

Our left had crossed the Pamunkey River east of Sexton's Junction.

Our whole army was in glorious spirits, and were it not for giving news of a movement before it was completed, we could send you some cheering news.

It is believed that Lee is being largely reinforced from Beauregard's and other armies.

Guerrilla Operations at Fredericksburgh—Arrival of Wounded from the North Anna.

Washington, Saturday, May 28.

Parties who reached here from Fredericksburgh, to-day, report that guerrillas continue to hover around the town in considerable numbers. Many of them are also to be seen along the banks of the Rappahannock.

On Thursday evening the guerrillas, supposing that Fredericksburgh had been evacuated, made a dash up to where some of our troops were in the river bathing and fired upon them, killing one and wounding two. They soon discovered our forces held the town and they immediately retired.

A detachment of our cavalry were sent in pursuit, but they were unable to overtake the marauders.

The steamer *City of Albany* arrived at Alexandria to-day, from Port Royal, with seven hundred wounded on board.

These men were wounded on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in the fighting on the North Anna River.

To facilitate the transmission of medical supplies to points developed by emergencies, and to secure the proper distribution and presence of medical officers and their assistants where their services are most required, and to provide comfortable, abundant and available hospital accommodation for the sick and wounded of the West and Southwest, the office of the Assistant Surgeon General has been established at Louisville.

Our Wounded all Removed to Washington—Their Sufferings.

Washington, Saturday, May 28.

The steamers *Keyport* and *Lizzie Baker* arrived here this morning with five hundred wounded, being all that were at Fredericksburgh. The wounded brought up on these boats are the most serious cases that have reached here, nearly all of them having lost limbs. Some of these were found to be so dangerous that it was impossible to remove the unfortunate men from the litters on which they were brought up in the boat, and as they could not bear the jostling of the ambulances, detachments of the Reserve Corps were engaged for several hours in carrying them from the wharf to the hospitals. Six died on board of the *Keyport*, on the upward trip, as did also quite a number on the *Lizzie Baker*. Five died on the wharf while waiting their turns to be removed, and others breathed their last while being conveyed from the wharf to the hospitals.

GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

The Rebel Attack on Wilson's Wharf—Damaging Repulse of the Chivalry—A "Dodge" of Fitz Lee's that Gen. Wilde Saw Through—Gen. Butler's Treatment of Cowardly Steamboat Men.

From Our Special Corespondent.

In Camp, Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 26, 1864.

The chivalry of Fitzhugh Lee and his cavalry division was badly worsted in the contest last Tuesday with negro troops, composing the garrison at Wilson's Landing. Chivalry made a gallant fight, however. The battle began at 12½ P. M. and ended at 6 o'clock, when Chivalry retired disgusted and defeated. Lee's men dismounted far in the rear and fought as infantry. They drove in the pickets and skirmishers to the intrenchments, and several times made valiant charges upon our works. To make an assault it was necessary to come across an "open" in front of our position up to the very edge of a deep and impassable ravine. The rebels, with deafening yells, made furious onsets, but the negroes did not flinch, and the mad assailants turned to cover with shrunken ranks, discomfited. The rebel fighting was very wicked. It showed that Lee's heart was bent on taking the negroes at any cost. Assaults on the centre having failed, the rebels tried first the left and then the right flank, with no greater success. When the battle was over our loss footed up one man killed outright, twenty wounded and two missing. Nineteen rebels were prisoners in our hands. Lee's losses must have been very heavy. The proof thereof was left on the ground—25 rebel bodies lay in the woods unburied, and pools of blood unmistakably told of other victims taken away. The estimate, from all the evidence carefully considered, puts the enemy's casualties at 200. Among the corpses Lee left on the field was that of Major Breckinridge, of the Second Virginia Cavalry.

There is no hesitation here in acknowledging the soldierly qualities which the colored men engaged in this fight have exhibited. Even the officers who have hitherto felt no confidence in them are compelled to express themselves mistaken. Gen. Wilde, commanding the post, says that the troops stood up to their work like veterans.

I saw yesterday a copy of the note which Lee sent to Wilde before the fight, demanding the surrender of the garrison. It was very deceptively worded, but Wilde saw through it at once. Instead of saying that the garrison, in case of surrender without fighting, *should be* treated as prisoners of war, Lee said that they should be handed over to the authorities of Richmond *as prisoners of war*. That "as" is a neat little subterfuge. It is looked upon as the loop-hole out of which the aforesaid Richmond authorities would have crawled if Wilde had been foolish enough to have accepted the proposition.

There have been no further demonstrations upon the steamers on the river since Tuesday. The Captain of the *Thomas Powell* and his two engineers were brought yesterday to headquarters and examined by Gen. Butler as to the cause of their refusal to run the risk of the rebel fire. Their explanations were not satisfactory. Capt. Lyons was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and the forfeiture of his vessel's charter money for thirty days. The first engineer was sentenced to two months' labor upon the fortifications at Hatteras. The second engineer was reprimanded and returned to duty; while the young gentleman named Hancock, who officiously advised the offending officers, and afterward endeavored to palm himself off as "Bob Lincoln," son of the President, was expelled from the department. It is seldom that our steamboat men show the white feather. My experience with the officers of our transports everywhere since the war, proves them to be brave and ready enough to take any risk of rebel fire in the prosecution of their duty.

There is nothing new from "the front."

H. J. W.

A Reconnoissance of the Enemy's Position—The Rebels Not Gone, but There in Force—The Passion for Skirmishing—Curious Incident.

Gen. Butler's Army, in Camp, Bermuda Hundred, Va., Friday, May 27, 1864.

The opinion which has been freely expressed for some days, that the enemy had withdrawn the greater part of his force from before Gen. Butler, seems to be erroneous. A reconnoissance was made yesterday, developing the rebels in full force behind their intrenchments. Gen. Martindale, commanding the Second Division of the Eighteenth Corps, left camp about 4 o'clock A. M., taking with him about 300 men of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, being the reserve of the regiment, the other portion of which was employed in picket duty. This force pushed forward from our left, passing wearily through the woods, then across a clearing, and up to the mouth of Bakehouse Creek—a point about half a mile from our lines, a little beyond Port Walthall, on the Appomattox. Here the rebel pickets were encountered and driven in upon the main body. Closer examination developed the enemy, strongly posted. Holding the ground thus obtained with the picket reserve, Gen. Martindale returned to camp, and was ordered by Maj.-Gen. Smith to take the Second Brigade of his division, (Gen. Deven,) and push them up to the picket line. This was done. Belger's battery accompanied the reinforcement, but was unable to advance to the extreme front, owing to the impracticable nature of the ground, and, therefore, was favorably posted in a position commanding an ugly gap in our lines.

Deven moved his brigade carefully forward on the line of Bakehouse Creek—the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York and Twelfth New-Hampshire Regiments, respectively, having the right and left of the brigade. This force had not gone far before a brisk skirmish fire announced that the enemy intended to make a stand. Our skirmishers drove the rebel pickets back, and reported rifle-pits close at hand, and intrenchments some distance beyond. Gen. Smith, meanwhile, had come upon the ground, and, learning from Gen. Martindale the condition of affairs, a retreat was ordered, there being no desire at this time to bring on an engagement. Deven then slowly withdrew under cover of the woods.

Our casualties in the skirmishing amounted to three killed, and about a dozen wounded. These were all brought off the ground. Among the wounded I regret to say is Col. Dutton, of the Twenty-first Connecticut Regiment, but who has for some time been detached from his regimental command, and serving on the Staff of Gen. Smith. He was on the skirmish line when the bullet of a rebel sharpshooter entered his left cheek and passed out of his neck, breaking his jaw, and cutting two important blood-vessels. Surgeons think that the chances of his recovery or death are about equal. He was removed to the hospital of the Eighteenth Corps, where he was lying last night not so weak from hemorrhage as to be unable to express on paper his wishes. Of course the injury makes it impossible for him to utter a word. Col. Dutton belongs to the Engineer Corps of the regular army. He is highly regarded as an officer of ability whose loss to the service, temporary though it is hoped to be, will be severely felt.

The exciting character of skirmishing makes such duty a passion with some of the men. I have heard of them dodging from tree to tree for cover, with gun cocked and finger on trigger, hunting men to shoot, as a sportsman does squirrels. Lieut. Baker, of Gen. Martindale's Staff, told me an incident of this sort that happened yesterday. A man named Parker, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Regiment, who was afflicted with this singular mania, got many yards in advance of the other skirmishers, when he saw a grayback, whose enthusiasm in the same gentle direction must have been equal to his own. Grayback saw Parker also. They simultaneously raised their pieces and fired, and both fell dead, shot in the forehead. Parker's body was brought away.

H. J. W.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, May 27, Via Baltimore, Saturday, May 28.

The steamer *United States*, from New-York for Washington, went ashore on the Wolf Trap, in the Chesapeake, at 1 o'clock this morning. Assistance has been sent to her, and she will probably be got off at the next high tide.

The steamer *Thomas Powell*, from Bermuda Hundreds, has arrived here. She brings twenty-five rebel prisoners captured during the recent skirmish, and reports indications of active movements on the part of Gen. Butler.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

JEFF. DAVIS ON THE CAP OF LIBERTY.

Some original correspondence between Crawford, the sculptor, Jeff. Davis, then Secretary of War, and Capt. Meigs, then in charge of the capitol extension, on the subject of the statue of Liberty which now crowns the dome of the capitol, has been brought to light. Jeff. Davis objected to the liberty cap which occupied the place of the present helmet in the original design, on the express ground that it was first used as a badge of a freedman who had liberated himself from slavery, and he feared that it might, at some future time, come to have the same signification again.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Saturday, May 28.

THE BAPTISTS AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To-day a delegation, consisting of Rev. Dr. Baide, Senator Doolittle and Hon. A. Hubble, waited upon President Lincoln and presented him with a series of resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society at the session recently held by them in Philadelphia.

The resolutions indorse the course of President Lincoln, and express the warmest wishes for his welfare and the welfare of the country.

The presentation was made in the East room by Dr. Baide, in the presence of about one hundred persons.

President Lincoln, in reply, spoke as follows:

In the present very responsible position in which I am engaged, I have had great cause of gratitude for the support so unanimously given by all Christian denominations of the country. I have had occasion so frequently to respond to something like this assemblage, that I have said all that I had to say. This particular body is in all respects as respectable as any that have been presented to me. The resolutions I have merely heard read, and I therefore beg to be allowed an opportunity to make a short response in writing.

The President then, after giving each minister a cordial hand-shaking as they passed before him, retired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Col. S. S. Griffin, of the Sixth New-Hampshire, to be Brigadier-General. He was recommended by Gen. Grant for gallantry in the eight days' fights in the old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house.

Col. George D. Ramsey to be Chief of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Col. Emery Upton, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York Volunteers, and First Lieutenant of the Fifth Artillery, to be Brigadier-General, for services in the eight days' fights.

The following, among others, were confirmed as additional Paymasters:

John A. Dale, Pennsylvania; Franklin Ames, Massachusetts; Mather J. McKeon, New-York; Samuel A. Pearce, Rhode Island; Andrew H. Young, New-Hampshire; Gardiner Tufts, Massachusetts; N. Borrman, Vermont; A. C. Varnham, Massachusetts; Francis W. Fitch, Connecticut; William D. Stuart, New-York; Elijah T. Coles, California; Albert S. Salisbury, New-York; W. B. Pearsons, Massachusetts; George W. Calhoun, Connecticut; Charles C. Jones, New-York; James P. Canby, Delaware; Henry S. Goddard, Pennsylvania; Lot Chamberlain, New-York; Foster A. Hixon, New-York; Cornelius S. Underwood, New-York; Israel O. Dewey, New-Hampshire; Joel A. Fethian, New-Jersey; William T. Asson, Pennsylvania; Henry G. Nims, Massachusetts; Joseph D. Atwell, Vermont.

The following were also confirmed to be Commissioners of Subsistence:

John A. Tibbetts, Connecticut; Nathan S. Jones, New-York; Edward B. Moore, Pennsylvania; Rowland C. Kellogg, New-York; A. G. Randall, Maine; John F. Garwood, New-Jersey; Edward A. Brown, Massachusetts; Thomas R. Wyles, Maine.

In the Marine corps the following confirmations were also made:

First Lieutenant James Forney, to be Captain; Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Remey, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Henry J. Bishop, to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Robert L. Meade, to be First Lieutenant, and Second Lieutenant Leyman R. French, to be First Lieutenant.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, May 28.

THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the bill to amend the charter of the City of Washington in regard to the registration of voters, the pending question being on Mr. Willey's amendment to Mr. Sumner's Negro Suffrage Proviso, Mr. Willey's amendment being in the following words:

Provided, However, that no such resident who is entitled to vote elsewhere shall be entitled or allowed to vote under or by virtue of this resolution.

This amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Sumner's amendment, as previously amended by Mr. Harlan, limiting the negro suffrage, or permission to register, to those who have borne arms in the United States military service, and have been honorably discharged.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Willey, of Virginia, (Union,) thought the amendment would not accomplish the object, and on motion of Mr. Ten Eyck, the words "who is a qualified voter in other respects" was then inserted in the first line of the bill after the word person.

Mr. Sumner moved another proviso, giving all persons, without distinction of color, a vote, who had during the previous year paid a tax on any estate for part of the revenue of the city, &c.

After debate, this was rejected by yeas 8; nays 27.

Some further modifications of the first amended proviso of Mr. Sumner were then made, and it was put in the following form:

Provided, That no distinction shall be made between persons who have borne arms in the military service of the United States.

It was then rejected by yeas, 18; nays, 20.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Wilkinson, Wilson—18.

Nays—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Grimes, Harris, Hendricks, Hicks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—20.

The bill was then passed.

THANKS TO COL. BAILEY.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Union,) offered a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieut.-Col. Bailey for the distinguished genius, skill, energy and success, as the leading Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, in his late operations upon Red River, by which he saved the fleet under Admiral Porter, and that the President of the United States cause a gold medal to be struck off, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to him in the name of the people of the United States, with a copy of this resolution engrossed on parchment.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, (Union,) reported a bill concerning commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, with amendments, which provide that all officers or privates of the military or naval forces are prohibited from buying or selling the products of such districts, under penalties of the act, and a fine of $5,000.

The clause of the bill of July, 1861, authorizing the President to issue permits for commercial relations in the districts in insurrection is stricken out. All property is to be regarded as abandoned when its lawful owner is voluntarily absent therefrom, engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding the rebellion.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The consideration of the Revenue Bill was then resumed.

The amendment of the Finance Committee, striking out the clause taxing domestic spirits on hand, was considered.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) advocated the retention of the House clause retaining such a tax.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) opposed such a tax as unjust upon the principle that it was a duplication of taxes on an article which had heretofore been taxed. He thought a dollar a gallon on whisky was enough, and that fifty cents per gallon on the article would bring more revenue than an increased rate on the article.

After further debate on the motion of Mr. Trumbull, the committee's amendment was adopted by 25 to 15.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Hendricks, Hicks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Willey.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Dixon, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Wilson.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and upon the opening of the doors again adjourned.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.

Important Debate in the British Parliament.

Why the Pirate Has Been Allowed to Enter the Mersey.

Explanations of the Attorney-General—Reply of Mr. Cobden.

The European mails by the *Asia*, which came to hand on Friday, furnish the following interesting letters and extracts, in addition to those already published:

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

War Rumors and the Armistice—The Queen and the Prince of Wales—A Willful Monarch—A Naval Action—A Debate on the Confederate Cruisers—England and America in Conflict—Confederate Stocks—Statistics of the Siege of Fort Sumter—Mr. Gladstone on Universal Suffrage—Political Prognosis.

London, Wednesday, May 14, 1864.

The week opened with threats of war. The newspapers, the clubs, and as far as was seemly, Parliament, were full of war. The cheers of the whole House, or an overwhelming majority, were heard across the Thames. They astonished Westminster and frightened Lambeth. England must help Denmark—the fleet in the Downs must be sent to the Baltic. It was a matter of consideration whether I ought not to send off a postscript to my last letter, with some of this bluster. I had been mistaken in predicting peace in Denmark, and did not wish to make another similar mistake. But, loud as the war clamor was, I did not believe in it. The newspaper articles were inspired by the Government, and were meant to act upon the conference. As for parliamentary cheers, they were inspired by the opposition. With the best intentions in the world on the part of the country and the Ministry, England cannot go to war with Germany.

I have already explained the reason. England cannot declare war without the Queen, and Queen Victoria will not have war with the country of her dead husband and her two daughters and grandchildren. This is the reason why the bluster of Palmerston has ended in smoke. This is the reason why the Queen is as unpopular at this moment as Prince Albert was during the Crimean war. Her Majesty was never so unpopular as at this moment, and the news of her abdication would be received with quite another feeling than regret.

Your columns will witness that I have refrained from noticing much of the gossip about the royal family, but these matters are coming to be of grave importance. The feeling that exists between the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales, is becoming too marked not to excite attention. The Prince and Princess, of course, go for Denmark, and the coolness between them and the Queen is very evident. There are two parties, or, perhaps, I should say three—a small German party, headed by the Queen and Earl Russell; a large Danish party by the Prince of Wales and Lord Palmerston, and a peace party, which strengthens the party of Germany. But the Queen is absolute. She will not consent to any measures which could bring on war with Germany, and the Ministry is obliged to go with her, and the leaders of the opposition, who may be called upon any day to form a Ministry, are no less obliged to consult her pleasure, and to bow to her imperious will, for she is a true grand-daughter of the Third George, with all his honest obstinacy.

The United States have no reason to complain of Her Majesty's willfulness, for to it they owe, I have no doubt, the refusal of England to join France in the recognition of the Confederacy. The Queen is an Abolitionist. Probably her nearest friend is the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland. The women of England, headed by the Queen and the Duchess, have prevented the recognition.

On Monday, the Conference agreed to an armistice on the basis of *uti possedetis*, which means that each party shall keep what they have got, and not get what they can, except by diplomacy. The Germans keep Jutland, on which, on the very day of the conference, they levied heavy contributions, and the Danes keep Alsen. The blockade is raised. While the conference was settling the terms of the armistice, a naval engagement took place between the Austrian and Danish fleets in sight of Heligoland, in which an Austrian frigate was set on fire in the rigging, and very roughly handled, with a loss of about 200. What happened to the Danes is not yet known. All this must stop for a month—and then? The conference makes no progress toward peace. Austria and Prussia reject the convention of 1852. It rests with the Emperor of France to dictate terms of peace—and what those are likely to be, I have already stated.

We had a debate last night on the *Georgia*, which is to be sold at Liverpool, because she is unfit for a cruiser, and also because there are no American ships to be found. On her last cruise, as I am informed, she overhauled over 50 merchantmen, without finding one she could lay hands on or touch to. Under these afflicting circumstances, her owners, wherever they may be—and it is in evidence that for some time she cruised and destroyed several vessels under a British register, and while nominally owned by a British merchant—have thought best to sell her for what they can get, and save expenses. The matter was brought before the House by Mr. T. Baring, whose firm, Lord R. Cecil said, had one side of the neutrality by sending to New-York 12,000,000 of percussion caps, and rifles in proportion. Mr. Baring complained that this ship, the *Georgia*, built and owned in England, armed and manned by Englishmen, which never saw a Confederate port, should make war upon a country with which England was at peace, and then find hospitality and safety in an English harbor.

Mr. Cobden said this and other English vessels had destroyed American ships and cargoes to the value of $15,000,000, which was the smallest part of the mischief, for they had almost driven the mercantile marine of the United States from the ocean. In 1860, 41 American vessels, 13,638 tons, were registered in England; in 1863, 348 vessels, having 252,578 tons, were transferred from the American to the British flag and ownership, and this work was still going on. "*You have already done your worst toward the American mercantile marine*," said Mr. Cobden; but whom did he mean by you? The Ministry, or the majority in the House of Commons?

The Attorney-General in reply, declared that England was not responsible for any part of the mischief. She had done all that she could, and all that her own laws or international law required. These cruisers were regular men-of-war, commissioned by a belligerent Power, and entitled to the same courtesies as the ships of the Federal navy. The fact that they had never been in Confederate ports made no difference, and the conduct of the Federal Government toward England put her necessarily on the defensive. This conduct was in making enormous claims for reparation, which could not be admitted for a moment, and refusing English men-of-war access to the ports of the Confederate States. The Attorney-General satisfied the Southern party in the House, and made it clear that a sort of legal and diplomatic war already exists with the Federal Government.

The cotton stock has risen still higher since my last, but the regular bonds of the Confederate Government can be bought, I believe, at a very moderate figure. A friend of mine holds a large quantity, which he bought at 8 per cent., which is like taking long odds at the Derby. There is, perhaps, but a small chance of your horse winning, but what a pile if he should!

The *Index*, of this week, publishes an official and statistical history of the siege of Fort Sumter up to Feb. 21, 1864. It has had five successive bombardments; the flag-staff has been shot away 45 times; the monitors have fired upon it 1,443 shot, the land guns by day 14,235, by night 4,402, mortars 7.167, total 27,247, or 1,620 tons of metal, which has caused the loss in killed of 13 men by the falling of a wall, 11 by explosion of magazine, and 17 by the shot, being 39½ tons to each man killed by all causes, or 95¼ tons to each man killed by shot or shell. The officer making the report boasts that the amount of metal thrown upon the fort, and mingled with its own *débris*, has made it impenetrable and stronger than ever. I copy these curious figures in the supposition that the document from which they are taken may have come through the blockade.

I believe we have about got over our GARIBALDI fever. It was a severe attack, but was cut short by some rather sharp practice, on the part of Mr. GLADSTONE, who, without saying a word to compromise himself, managed to let the hero of Caprera understand that he was not wanted. He took the hint, and did not wait for the kick. The last indignation meeting was a very small affair, and the police were not even visible.

After this triumph over the great Italian filibuster, Mr. GLADSTONE had the courage a few nights ago to give his support to a bill for extending the right, or privilege of the suffrage, whichever it may be—but that depends somewhat upon the price of votes and the wealth of the candidates—to the six-pound householders in boroughs. But he went much further than this, to the astonishment of the Liberals and the disgust of the Tories. He asserted the right of suffrage as belonging to every man who was not proven incompetent or unworthy to exercise it, the burden of proof resting upon those who desire the right. The secret of this is not hard to discover. The Whigs or Conservative Liberals are done for. It is only the personal popularity of Lord PALMERSTON that had kept them up so long. The struggle is soon to come between the Tory Conservatives, the party of DERBY and DISRAELI, and the advanced Liberals, led by COBDEN and BRIGHT. PALMERSTON cannot last forever. He has the gout too often. He must soon be defeated in the House, which will probably end him politically or altogether. Mr. GLADSTONE's speech, and all his recent movements, for the benefit of the working classes, are bids for the premiership in an ultra liberal and almost democratic cabinet which he believes may be formed. The Tories will come into power, of course. Then a great agitation will be commenced against them, and for a new and sweeping reform bill on which Mr. GLADSTONE, hopes to come into power. It is a bold game to play, and seems to me a hazardous one; but something depends upon foreign complications, and a great deal upon the progress of the war in America. The success of the North, without serious disorder or change in the system of Government, will be a great help to Mr. GLADSTONE and his future party. The Conservatives, on the other hand, rely very much upon the dissolution of the Union, and the breaking up of the National Government. Every sign of disorder in the North, every rise in gold, every disaster to the National arms, strengthens the Conservative party in England and in Europe. GARIBALDI, and the whole democratic party, or party of progress on the continent of Europe, sympathizes with the North, and the whole Conservative or reactionary party is Southern in its sympathies. The bill for suffrage extension was defeated by a considerable majority.

The Mallory report forgery, the homicide of the mate of the *Saxon*, and the payment of New-York State interest in greenbacks, have been made subjects of questions in Parliament.

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Mexican Question—Debates in the Corps Legislatif—La Pommerais Trial.

PARIS, Friday Evening.

The opinion I expressed in one of the earliest of this series of letters about the rottenness of the Mexican loan has been singularly borne out by events. M. ROUHER, the Minister of State, when pushed home by M. BERRYER the other day, was constrained to admit that only two-thirds of the loan were covered, and he had the consummate impudence to charge the failure of the operation upon the opposition, whose speeches, he said, had shaken public confidence. The fact is, that the public in France, England and Holland were not such fools as they were taken to be. While the *Constitutionnel* was telling its daily lie that the loan was subscribed five times over, and while fictitious operations for the coming out were quoted at a premium, very little money was coming in in London, not a single guelder was put down in Amsterdam, and but few *bona fide* subscriptions of any large amount were made in France. No doubt a great many poor people, dazzled by the swindling promises of premium held out to them, were done out of their money. But when the French Minister admits that a third of the loan remains uncovered, he far understates the case. He chooses to assume that all the installments on the two-thirds, which he is pleased to call "covered," will be paid up; but this is far from being so. Most of the scrip is in the hands of "stags," men who never intended to be *bona fide* holders, and are utterly without means to pay the calls. These fellows wrote for large amounts, not supposing that they would get above a quarter of what they asked for. They never meant to do anything but sell at a premium and pocket the difference. They are all taken in, and installments without number will be abandoned, some from the utter inability of the pauper subscribers to pay more, and others because the discount will soon become so great that it will be a matter of prudence for even solvent people to put up with the first loss. M. ROUHER, who it is now the fashion to call eloquent, made a wretched answer, yesterday, to a terrible attack of JULES FAVRE, about this Mexican business. The Minister pretends to treat as of no account not only the vote of Congress, which everybody knows does not necessarily bind your Government, but also Mr. SEWARD's remonstrances expressed through Mr. DAYTON. He lays hold of some expressions of Mr. SEWARD to the effect that it was no part of the policy of the United States to interfere with the Mexican people in their choice of a government, to pretend that the Cabinet at Washington must now be quite satisfied because the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is the elect of the nation. This he says with a grave face, just as if everybody did not know that MAX is an unknown foreigner imposed upon a conquered people (so far as it is conquered) by an invading army. JULES FAVRE plumply told the truth when he said that MAX was only the "lieutenant of NAPOLEON III. in Mexico." After a great deal of equivocation about the exact words of the convention, which ROUHER pretended he could not put his hands upon he was driven to admit that no time was fixed for the 25,000 French soldiers which NAPOLEON lends to MAX. to come away. But then he pretends that it is the interest of MAX. to get rid of them soon, because he has undertaken to pay them. So he has, poor fellow! But I am sorry for the soldiers, if their grub depends upon his fulfilling his contract. The whole thing is a disgusting humbug, and BERRYER and JULES FAVRE have done good service by exposing it.

The La Pommerais trial has lasted the whole week, and will probably not be over to-morrow. Not the least doubt is felt about the prisoner's guilt. The evidence against him comes out very strong, and all points to the conclusion that he insured his mistress' life in his own favor for the enormous sum of 550,000 francs, with the deliberate purpose of murdering her by poison, after paying the first set of premiums. There is little doubt, also, that he got rid of his mother-in-law, Madame DUBIZY, three years ago, by means of his favorite poison *digitaline*. Such a foul specimen of a "Count" and a physician was rarely seen. Even not to prejudge the verdict of the jury, we leave out of the account the particular crimes for which he is now on his trial. By his own showing, on his examination, he has been guilty of a great variety of low, mean, dirty actions. He confesses that he was in treaty with a matrimonial agent to get him a rich wife; that he went halves with the chemist who made up his prescriptions, thereby manifestly robbing the patients; that he cheated his own wife as to the value of the wedding presents he gave her; that he spent most of his wife's fortune, although it was settled upon herself; that he told lies about large sums of money which he pretended to have given to his poor victim, Madame PAUW, whereas, in point of fact, he left her in a state of the utmost misery, unable to pay the baker and grocer, and with scarcely a shoe to her foot; that he was a chum and partner in bill transactions with a disreputable insolvent adventurer called the MARQUIS DEL PRATTO, who once kept the gambling house at Monaco, &c., &c. All these things, irrelevant as they are to the issue, must so damage the man in the eyes of the jury, that in spite of all M. LACHAUD's eloquence, they are not likely to indulge in the culpable weakness with which French juries very often give the benefit of "extenuating circumstances" to the very worst criminals. I look upon LA POMMERAIS' head as clearly destined to the guillotine. Some people talk of the cleverness with which LA POMMERAIS answers every question of the presiding Judge. He does undoubtedly show much presence of mind and considerable ingenuity; but, as to cleverness, I take it he is too clever by half for his own interests. He has furnished a great deal of evidence against himself, and the theories on which he impudently tries to explain the facts pressed against him are transparently absurd. This man really belongs to a very respectable old family, and as to the title of "Count," which he is reproached with having assumed falsely, he had a better right to it than half the Counts in Paris. An uncle of his is truly Count ISIDORE DE LA POMMERAIS, and, as this uncle has no child, the prisoner, as the heir, thereby acted upon a very generally-recognized custom when he used the title in his ancestor's lifetime. It was not legally right to do so, but very excusable. It is a curious coincidence that the motto of the POMMERAIS family, engraved on the prisoner's seal, seems to point to the insatiable cupidity which prompted his crime. This motto—the same as that of the English family of POMEROY—is "*Quis poma auzea tanget.*" Truly he clutched at golden apples with a vengeance when he poisoned the woman whose life he had insured for 550,000 francs!

You will remember the great Armand trial at Aix, which made such a noise in March last. Well, the Court of Cassation has quashed the judgment of the Assize Court, which sentenced M. ARMAND to pay 20,000 francs damages to his servant, MAURICE ROUX, for an assault, which the jury, who tried ARMAND upon a capital charge, found had never been committed at all. It was plain to every unsophisticated mind, that the case was either one of an attempt to murder or nothing. The Judges differed in opinion with the jury upon a matter of fact, and sought to give effect to their own views by a legal subtlety. The decision of the Supreme Court conveys a lesson to the Judges, which was very much wanted. They are too apt to do what in the slang of the law courts is called to "correctionalize" offences, *i. e.*, to reduce them one degree, in order to withdraw them from the jurisdiction of the jury. In this way they constantly try a man twice over for the same thing, and punish as a misdemeanor, that which a jury has declared was never done at all, when charged as a crime. In the debate on the Budget of the Ministry of Justice, M. JULES FAVRE yesterday, called serious attention to the scandal of the Armand case, and proposed an alteration of the law, which would make the verdict of a jury, as it ought to be, sovereign and conclusive.

A claimant to ancient royal blood, who, after passing the greater part of his life in obscurity, has got himself talked about in Europe of late years, the Prince DE CROUY CHANEL, is now the hero of a lawsuit, which excites great interest in Milan. This gentleman, besides pretending to be the rightful King of Hungary, now says and undertakes to establish by legal evidence that he is the only true heir to the old Italian title Marquis D'ESTE, and he has brought an action against the deposed Duke of Modena, in which he alleges that the latter is descended from a bastard branch of the ESTE family. The most eminent leaders of the Italian Bar—MAMINI, CASSINIS and TECCHIO—are at this moment pleading for the plaintiff in a little district court of Milan, which is crowded to suffocation. In order to contradict a rumor that the Prince aspired to be the reigning Duke of Modena, as well as Marquis D'ESTE, he has written a loyal and dutiful letter to VICTOR EMMANUEL, wherein he disclaims the character of a pretender, and desires nothing better than to be a faithful subject of His Majesty the King of Italy. His great object, he says, is to show that the "insolent and usurping house of Hapsburg," is just as bare of any legitimate title to reign in Hungary and Italy, even on its own theory of "divine right," as it is in the point of view of the rights of nations.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.

IMPORTANT DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

The telegraph has already briefly sketched the important debate relative to the *Georgia*, which transpired in the British Parliament May 13. We condense the following fuller report from our files:

Mr. T. BARING called attention to the fact that an armed steamer was now in the port of Liverpool, which, having been originally manned and equipped from British ports, had preyed upon the commerce of a friendly nation, and had never been in any port of the belligerent under whose flag she sails; and asked the Government if they thought the admission of such vessels to British harbors consistent with international obligations, professions of neutrality, and the preservation of British interests He said, in conclusion:

The *Georgia* was now in Liverpool. What security had they that other vessels would not play the same game that she had, and proceed to sea, there to take in munitions of war, and act as ships of war against an ally of ours. Lord RUSSELL, in a dispatch written in the month of June last, stated that the British Government had done everything in their power to execute the law, but he confessed that the case of the *Alabama* was a scandal to our laws. That being so, those laws out to be altered. [Hear, hear.] In what condition would this country find herself if the precedent she was now establishing were hereafter used against her when she was herself engaged in war? Suppose we were at war with Germany. There was nothing to prevent the Diet of Frankfort having a fleet of small vessels to act against our commerce. *A number of small States might unite, and thus become a great naval Power. Saxony, without a seaboard, might have a first Lord of the Admiralty, and possess a fleet without having decks.* In such a war France, Russia, and the United States might be neutral, but what right would we have to say to those Powers, "You must not fit out vessels that under any pretence may become German cruisers." The only course that could be adopted if they did so was either to submit to have our commerce destroyed or to make war against the neutral Power. This country, as regarded its property, was very differently circumstanced to others. Our commerce was found in every sea and in every clime; our vessels floated in every quarter of the world, and in a war so carried on we must, notwithstanding our power and resources, allow our merchant ships to be destroyed, withdraw them from the sea or dispose of them to other Powers. The shipping interest of the country entertained serious apprehensions as arising from the present state of things. Remonstrances and petitions had emanated from merchants and shipowners, who were anxious that the law should be well defined and certain. *The settlement of the question ought to be no longer delayed or dallied with. It was a matter of immense import and dangerous urgency.* The Government, he was sure, would not be deterred from adopting such measures as they might consider necessary from any ideas that they might be taunted with acting on the dictation of a foreign Power. He was convinced they would not be turned aside through fear of a newspaper taunt, or an electioneering speech, or a piece of stump oratory, from applying a remedy to the evil which existed. The Foreign Enlistment Act had been passed in time of war, and if they waited until a time of peace to look into the matter, that which they might do in time of peace would not be regarded in time of war. The present was the moment when those who guided and controlled the destiny of the country should consider whether the existing law was sufficient to attain the object for which it was enacted. They could do now that which might save them from retribution and loss hereafter. He was anxious to ask the Government whether in what had occurred at Liverpool they did not see that our neutral obligations had been infringed, and that our interests and welfare in the future had been seriously compromised? [Cheers.]

The Attorney-General said that many things had been stated by his honorable friend in the course of his able and temperate speech, in which he entirely concurred. [Hear, hear.] No one who had observed the conduct which the Government had endeavored to pursue with respect to this most important and difficult subject during the past two years could doubt that, whether successfully or otherwise, they had endeavored to the best of their power to vindicate the laws of this country, and at the same time to fulfill the obligations of a sincere and impartial neutrality. [Hear, hear.] He was aware that such a profession would not command the assent of those who, in their own words, had no sympathy with the object of neutrality itself; who had given themselves—doubtless under the impulse of generous motives—to an entire and unqualified and enthusiastic sympathy with one or other of the two belligerent parties; but, notwithstanding, he had great confidence in the just and the general feeling of the country that they would perceive that, in the course which this Government had pursued, under circumstances of no slight difficulty, they desired to maintain the law, and to uphold the honor of the country, and, at the same time, not to deviate from the path of a real and impartial neutrality. [Hear.] He would address himself first to the last and most important topic of his honorable friend's speech. *He need hardly say that the Government were quite sensible of the gravity of the public evil which existed when merchants or any other persons in this country held themselves at liberty, by all kinds of tricks and evasions*—[cheers]—*to treat with contempt Her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality*—[hear, hear,]—*to make themselves parties to a war in which Her Majesty had declared herself neutral, and to shelter themselves under all those opportunities which a just regard to the law of our country for persons accused of any offence invariably offered—to do acts which in their immediate effects placed in peril the friendly relations of this and another great country, and in their ultimate consequences might possibly recoil with most disastrous and destructive effect upon the trade and commerce of our own country.* [Cheers.] The Government had some reason to hope that in such a war as this, English merchants, occupying eminent positions, would not spell out the law under the advice of lawyers, and say, "We cannot find it—it is not in the bond" [hear, hear], and by every possible means which impunity could devise, bring the peace of the country into danger, and establish a precedent for future mischiefs and perils. [Hear, hear.] *He hoped the time had come when the voice of the mercantile community of England would be raised upon this subject, so that those who were unwilling to be bound by her Majesty's proclamation of neutrality, should know that they cannot expect the moral support of the people of this country.* [Hear.] He would endeavor to show that the conduct which the Government had pursued had been at least of that character which the country had a right to expect from them. There were three vessels which had been fitted out in this country, and which had since administered in an important manner, to the belligerent wants of the Southern States, namely: the *Florida*, the *Alabama* and the *Georgia*. It was impossible, in the case of the *Georgia*, to take steps to arrest the progress of the vessel, as the Government did not discover her real character until she had sailed. In another case, however, that of the *Pampero*, a verdict, by consent, was given to the Crown, and the authority of the law had been successfully vindicated. Whatever difficulties the Government had had, so far, to contend with in point of law or evidence, this good effect had been produced—that a check had been imposed on the progress of that system of fitting out naval armaments for the Confederate States. As to the immediate subject under discussion, he would observe that the *Georgia* came to Liverpool as a regular ship of war of the Confederate States. Though whether she ought to have been allowed to come in or not was a question he would notice presently. But no doubt she was entitled to come in so long as the rules which had been issued by Her Majesty in January, 1862, remained unaltered, for those rules allowed ships of either belligerent to come in under certain restrictions, which were that they were not to reman for more than twenty-four hours, except for repairs; that they should not receive any warlike stores; and that they should leave as soon as the repairs were completed. This ship, being a public ship of war of the Confederate States, was at liberty to come in under the restrictions he had referred to. As soon as the Governmedt understood the facts, and that she did not depart, they desired to know the circumstances under which she had entered the port and how long she was likely to remain; and they were led to believe that she came to be repaired, and that she would probably be dismantled altogether and afterwards sold, and the Government thought that if they could be assured of that no harm would be done to any belligerent to whom she had been opposed. But if no pledge should be given that she would leave the waters as a ship-of-war, she would be required to depart as soon as possible after the repairs were completed. His honorable friend had raised a larger and more general question, for he asked the Government whether they thought that the admission of such vessels to British harbors was consistent with their obligations and professions of neutrality. The Government believed that in the course which they had taken they had not broken any of our international obligations or professions of neutrality. He felt that the House would agree with him in thinking that they ought not to invent any new rule of international law to suit any case which might arise, and he might state that such a rule as the one suggested by his honorable friend had never been heard of. [Hear, hear.] To say that a country whose ports were blockaded should not be permitted to avail herself of the ports of the world or of neutrals for her ships of war, was a doctrine so preposterous that all the arguments which might be founded upon it only tended to mislead and to throw dust in men's eyes. Therefore the Government could not proceed otherwise than upon the ordinary rules of international law. If the Government acted in any other manner, it would be according to their discretion, having regard to the circumstances of each case. But he thought he had established that they had not in any sense refused to act in accordance with their obligations of neutrality. The powerful argument of his honorable friend was that the circumstance of this ship having been, or was supposed to have been, fitted out in this country against the neutrality of nations, disentitled her to be considered as a ship of war, but from a perusal of the jurisprudence of the United States, he found that the courts of that country had determined that it was not the practice to inquire into the previous history of any ship of war of a belligerent, or whether he had been fitted out against the laws of neutrality, and in support of that he would refer to the doctrine laid down by Mr. Justice STORY. There could be no doubt that it was the right of any Government, if it thought fit to do so, to inquire into any matter of ownership of a ship, but no belligerent had any claim upon the Government to insist upon that inquiry. He had referred to numerous cases which had been decided in the Supreme Courts of the United States, but he could not find any trace of a case where such a ship as the *Georgia* had been excluded from those ports. But let them see what the belligerents were entitled to claim from them, because his honorable friend had asked whether the admission of the *Georgia* was consistent with their obligations of neutrality; but to answer that question imposed the duty of inquiring what were the rights of other belligerents, and in discussing this matter he (the Attorney-General) hoped he should not utter a word which would be offensive to any person in the United States, least of all the Government of that country, but he could not help wishing that the authority of Mr. Justice STORY had been followed before the United States Government had, over and over again, made such extraordinary demands upon the British Government to pay the value of those ships which had been taken as prizes by the *Alabama* and other ships. [Hear, hear.] He thought he need hardly remind the House that in 1793, when the United States Government was asked to give this country compensation for prizes, that the compensation was strictly limited to the prizes which were taken into the courts and adjudged by law, and was not extended to ships taken upon the high seas. The compensation was even limited to the prizes taken into courts before a particular date. [Hear, hear.] He wished to make one more observation, in which again he desired to give no offence whatever to the United States. Her Majesty's Government were not assisted in these matters by the Federal Government. The demands which that Government made were far beyond anything they could be entitled to ask upon any recognized rules or principles of international law; and it became necessary for Her Majesty's Government to exercise great caution before taking any steps which might possibly be misunderstood. He referred particularly to the extraordinary demands which had been made in the case of the *Alabama*. He had no hesitation in saying that the United States Government, in seeking to make Her Majesty's Government pecuniarily responsible for all the prizes taken by the *Alabama*, though they had never been brought into our ports, or in any way under our control, had advanced a demand which was directly contrary to their own authorities, and which rendered it infinitely more difficult than it otherwise might have been for Her Majesty's Government to do anything that was within their own discretion. [Cheers.] Her Majesty's Government were, he thought, quite justified in saying that they would adhere to the rules which the United States' own great authorities had laid down—that they would endeavor fairly to execute English law, and give no asylum to prizes and property unjustly captured. If any such were brought into English ports and reclamation were made, such reclamations should be attended to; but Her Majesty's Government would not undertake to recognize claims going beyond those limits—they would not undertake to interfere between the belligerents in any other way than the rules of international law and our own obligations as neutrals required. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked if Federal vessels would be allowed to pay off their crews in British ports, as had been done in the case of the *Georgia*?

Mr. COBDEN could not imagine a more cruel jest than the honorable and learned gentleman's speech when it came to be examined. For what were the facts? We had been carrying on from these shores such a war as would really not have been accomplished by belligerents themselves in many ordinary wars. The amount of property destroyed had been said to amount to $15,000,000. That was the lowest estimate. Some said it reached £3,000,000 sterling. Not only was the American marine injured, but the rest of their property was rendered valueless. Under the régime of free trade, which was now very general, if the rate of insurance was raised upon the flag of a particular people, the trade was thrown into other channels, because it was no longer profitable to carry freight under an excessive war risk and the high rate of insurance consequent upon it. Then, what a cruel satire was it to say to America that our law had been sufficient to enforce our own right. The total amount of trade in America in June, 1860, amounted to $92,000,000, and at that time $62,000,000 worth were carried in American, and $30,000,000 worth in foreign bottoms. The figures had repeatedly changed since the war commenced. In June, 1863, the total amount was $88,000,000; of that amount $23,000,000 were carried in American bottoms, and $65,000,000 in foreign. Thus, in 1860, two-thirds of the commerce was carried in American, and in 1863, three-fourths was carried in foreign bottoms. That was the consequence of a large transfer of American shipping to British owners. Some accounts have been laid before the House affording very important information on this subject respecting the number and tonnage of United States vessels registered in the United Kingdom and ports of British North America, from 1858 to 1863 inclusive. The number of vessels transferred to English capitalists was, in

		Tonnage.			Tonnage.
1858	33	12,684	1861	126	76,673
1859	49	21,308	1862	135	64,578
1860	41	13,638	1863	348	252,579

He was told that this operation was going on as rapidly as ever. He considered this the gravest part of the question in our relations with the United States. He did not care what newspapers or speakers might say on either side of the water, and would set off one against the other. What he feared was in the relations between two peoples of the same race, the keeping up of a gigantic material grievance such as we were now rearing up by these transactions. [Hear, hear.] Here was a vast amount of personal suffering, wrong and rancor in a country where popular feeling ruled more than it did among us. [Hear, hear.] He was not sure whether any legislation could meet this question. It could not be met by an alteration of the Foreign Enlistment Act. We had done the worst we could with the American mercantile marine, and rendered it almost valueless. If we had bombarded all the American coast cities, he doubted whether the destruction of property would have been greater. More lives certainly might have been sacrificed, but in other respects greater injury could not have been done. This was a very grave question for the future. Turning to the other side of the question—the practicability of refusing hospitality to these ships—he considered that such a step might be taken by the Government, with advantage to future relations between this country and America. He confessed he was puzzled beyond measure by the arguments of the Attorney-General on this point, which went to show that we were entitled to refuse hospitality; but whilst admitting that right, he contended against the expediency of asserting that right. This was a question for the Government, and not for legislation, and he wished to impress its importance upon the Government.

Mr. COBDEN said further: The distinction drawn by the honorable and learned gentleman between a government ship of war carrying a commission and a privateer, *is a question of the utmost importance to us.* We have been in a fool's paradise for the last seven or eight years. We have believed that the Conference of Paris achieved a great work in the interest of civilization—that it abolished privateering. *Now we find that that was nothing but a stupendous hoax.* ["Hear," and a laugh.] *For what is the Florida? What is the Alabama? What is the Georgia? Why, they are not privateers at all.* I remember that the honorable member for Liverpool who sits opposite—I wish to distinguish him from his colleague—I remember that he made a speech lately at Liverpool, in which he said that if the Americans had only joined in the declaration of Paris against privateering, they would not have been placed in their present predicament, and the honorable gentleman led his hearers—the shipowners of that port—to believe that if we got into a war, we could not be retaliated upon in the same way as the Americans were, because we were under that safeguard which had forever abolished privateering. [Hear.] Well, let us take the case of the *Florida* as an example, and look at her history for a moment. She was off the coast of Ireland, and went across to Brest. On her way thither, she burnt an American merchantship, and therefore went into Brest red-handed. At Brest she claimed to be allowed to civilly equip and victual. The *Opinion Nationale* immediately put forth a leading article, denouncing the *Florida* as being what the French call a *corsaire*, and what we term a privateer. Therefore the Commander of the *Florida* wrote a letter to the Paris newspapers, declaring that M. le Redacteur was under a great delusion in supposing that his ship was a privateer, and stating that she bore a regular commission of the Confederate Government, and that he and all his officers were regularly commissioned officers; that, in fact, the *Florida* was a regular ship-of-war. On the publication of that letter, Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister at Paris, took the affair in hand, and in the dispatches on our table between Mr. SEWARD and his representatives abroad, we have the whole correspondence that took place between Mr. DAYTON and the French Government. Mr. DAYTON called the attention of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to the circular addressed to the American Government in 1854, at the breaking out of the Crimean war, and told him in effect, "You and England jointly requested us not to allow any privateer to equip or victual in our ports, but here is a vessel that is either a privateer or nothing; she makes no war on armed vessels; she goes about burning and destroying merchant vessels, and she does not profess to do anything else, because she is neither armed nor manned in a way to act as a regular ship-of-war." *M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the English Government appear both to have come to the same conclusion that the Florida, as well as the Alabama and the Georgia, is a regular ship-of-war, but Mr. Dayton, in communicating with his own Government, fairly stigmatized the Declaration of Paris, as "mere moonshine," and Mr. Seward in his reply indorsed his language.* [Hear.] I mention this to show that it will not save us, in case we are engaged in war, from having reprisals practised upon us that we have joined in the Declaration of Paris, and I am glad that upon this point the honorable member for Liverpool has not succeeded in misleading his constituents, because they appear to take a very sound and far-seeing view of the question. [Hear, hear.] *I am sorry, indeed, that two years ago our shipowners did not rise en masse and compel the Government of this manufacturing and mercantile country to put our laws and regulations in harmony with the present state of our interests and relations; for I hold we are not here to stand up like lawyers and quote pedantically from the reports of 1810 and 1812. We are living in a progressive age and in a most progressive country, and let me tell the Government that we have now five times as much at stake as we had at the beginning of the century.* Our exports and import, are fivefold what they were at the time when those authorities spoke whom the Attorney General has cited, and I maintain that it is in the power of any country, but especially in the power of great countries, to lay down maxims and establish precedents which themselves become international law. [Hear.] We have unhappily, lost a precious opportunity of putting ourselves in a better position for the future, if ever we intend to go to war again. Nor is it merely in time of war that we shall feel the effects of the existing state of things. Do you suppose that foreign Governments do not observe what is going on, and do not fully appreciate our altered circumstances? I might apply that observation to other matters, and ask why we scatter our forces all over the world and then think we are as safe and powerful at home as if we had those forces under our wing. But, confining myself to the question of belligerent rights, I say that foreign Governments will take into account the danger we must incur in case of war, and will find in it a motive for our remaining at peace. Look at what happened last Fall. We held out what was supposed to be a threat, that, in conjunction with France, we should go to war with Russia on the subject of Poland. What did Russia do? She sent her fleet immediately to America, and, knowing the astute, long-headed men who rule in St. Petersburgh, does anybody doubt what the motive was? The Russian Government reasoned thus:—"If England and France are going to attack us again, we will take care to be in a position to carry on reprisals, and particularly we will carry on operations against the commerce of England, in the same way as the Confederates are carrying on war against the commerce of the United States." Therefore, they sent their fleet, and what is still more important, they sent their crews to America, no doubt with the intention of putting those crews into the swiftest vessels that could be obtained both on the Atlantic and on the Pacific side, in order that they might be employed against our commerce. [Hear, hear.] Take the case of Germany. Recently the German newspapers have often pointed to the vulnerability of England, in consequence of the state of the law as established by ourselves in the case of these cruisers. [Hear, hear.] We have, in truth, set a most perilous example, the effects of which, I believe, will be felt in our Foreign Office in negotiations with Brazil or the weakest Power we could have transactions with. Such has been the result of building three or four swift sailing vessels! Are we to be told that England is so much cleverer than America in mechanics that she can build ships which America cannot? Read the report laid on the table by Mr. WHITWORTH when he went to America, ten years ago, to inquire into its mechanical resources. Nobody who knows the aptitude of the American people for mechanical discoveries will lay claim to any superiority on our part. Do you want an *Alabama*—a ship that was built neither for war nor for trade—a vessel that can run away from anything or catch anything? America can produce any number of such vessels. When I went first to America—some twenty years ago—they were running steamers on their rivers at the rate of eighteen miles an hour—a thing unheard of elsewhere. The Americans have never done much in the way of ocean steamers; their specialty is on their rivers and lakes, where we find the swiftest vessels in the world. But is it supposed that, because we have more ships-of-war, therefore we are sure, in case of war, to find their cruisers? Perhaps nothing is more difficult, not to say impossible, than to find a ship on the ocean after she has once got out of sight. NELSON himself passed many weeks trying to find a fleet of 500 sail going from France to Egypt. You may find a vessel in a harbor, just as NELSON found the French fleet in the Nile; but even if you should find an American cruiser in a harbor, by your own rules you must allow her to escape, because you say she must have a start of twenty-four hours. [Hear, hear.] It appears to me on the whole, that the only thing remaining that you can do to conciliate the American people for the cruel losses they have undergone at your hands is to say that henceforth you will deny hospitality to vessels that have been built in your ports, that have been manned and armed in your ports, because you are convinced that to allow such ships to come back here, after committing havock upon a friendly nation, would be to injure yourselves and endanger your own best interests in the future. [Cheers.]

THE DANISH WAR.

THE NAVAL ACTION IN THE NORTH SEA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

OFF CUXHAVEN, Wednesday, May 11.

The telegraph will have informed you of the sea fight which took place off Heligoland on Monday afternoon last. The Austro-Prussian flotilla returned to their moorings at the mouth of the Elbe between 3 and 4 A. M., yesterday morning, bearing evident signs of having been severely handled. The following particulars of the engagement may be relied upon as authentic:

On Saturday last, May 7, the Austrian frigates *Schwarzenberg* and *Radetsky*, in company of the Prussian gunboats *Adler* and *Blitz*, left their anchorage off Cuxhaven, for a cruise in search of the Danish fleet. Capt. TEGGETOFF, under whose orders the combined German flotilla is placed, is described by the English pilot who brought him up channel as a very smart fellow, and the crew as bent upon fighting. However, the Danish fleet was not to be found, and on Monday morning the flotilla returned to its anchorage at the mouth of the Elbe, after a cruise of 48 hours. They had scarcely dropped anchor when a telegram reached the Austrian Consul at Cuxhaven, informing him that three Danish frigates were bearing down toward Heligoland. This intelligence was instantly forwarded to Capt. TEGGETOFF, who gave orders to get up steam and put out to sea at once.

The *Schwarzenberg* is a screw steam frigate, carrying fifty guns. Her crew amounted to 540 men on the morning of the engagement. Between decks she is fitted with heavy guns, mostly 60-pounders, her upper-deck guns being 24-pounders. Of these last, two fore and two aft are rifled, the rest smooth-bored.

The *Radetsky* is also a screw steam frigate, carrying thirty guns, and is likewise fitted with two rifled 24 pounders on the upper deck, fore and aft. Her crew numbered 310 men.

The Prussian gunboats *Adler* and *Blitz*, both cased with iron plates two and a half inches thick, carry four rifled guns each on the upper deck.

A little before 2 P. M., the German flotilla came in sight of the Danish frigates, which showed every willingness to accept the offered battle. The *Schwarzenberg* opened the proceedings by firing three blank shots, which were unanswered by the Danes. After this warning, Capt. TEGGETOFF, taking the *Schwarzenberg* well in between the Danish frigates, the *Niels Juel* and the *Dagmar*, handling his ship as Admiral LYONS was wont to do the *Agamemnon*, fired a double broadside against the enemy's ships on either side of him. Although somewhat taken aback by this daring bit of seamanship, the Danish frigates lost no time in returning the fire, and the engagement soon became general. One of the first shots fired by the *Niels Juel* struck the officer second in command of the *Schwarzenberg* full in the breast, and of course killed him on the spot. He was buried yesterday in the cemetery at Cuxhaven, a large concourse of persons attending.

Shortly after, two shells struck the *Schwarzenberg* near the same spot, by one of the heavy guns, which was served by sixteen men. Out of the sixteen, five were killed on the spot, and nine wounded, only two getting off unscathed.

This episode was shortly followed by a disaster which threatened the destruction of the ship. The sails were, of course, furled, and, as ill-luck would have it, a shell forced its way into the canvas, and, bursting, set the whole rigging of the foremast in a blaze. The ship having her head to the wind, it became necessary to put her about, to prevent the flames communicating themselves to the mainmast. In this manner the *Schwarzenberg* was temporarily reduced to the sole use of her two aft rifled guns.

While the foremast was still burning, a shell burst in the outer chamber of the powder-magazine, setting the timbers on fire, and creating a momentary panic among the crew. The flames, however, were at once extinguished, and the danger averted. To complete the discomfiture of the *Schwarzenberg*, her bowsprit was carried away by a round shot.

During the course of the engagement the *Schwarzenberg* was struck 70 times by shot and shell, and once by chain-shot, which is preserved on board. Her foremast is burnt down to a stump, and the side of the mainmast turned toward the flames is blistered all over from the heat.

The actual loss on board the *Schwarzenberg* amounted to 31 killed, 44 severely wounded, and between 30 and 40 slightly wounded. Although nothing is known for certain of the Danish loss, it must have been considerable, or the *Schwarzenberg* in her disabled condition, must have fallen into the enemy's hands. It seems the general opinion that officers and men behaved with great bravery and coolness, and the Emperor of Austria has already shown his sense of Capt. TEGGETOFF's services by promoting him to the rank of Admiral.

While it fared in this manner with the *Schwarzenberg*, the *Radetzky* did her best to draw off the attention of the Danish frigates, which showed considerable unwillingness to attend to other business, until they should have succeeded in completely disabling the *Schwarzenberg*. However, before the conclusion of the engagement, the *Radetsky* was struck by twenty-eight shot, mostly on her port side. A young naval cadet, who directed the fire of her two rifled cannon, on the quarter-deck, was severely wounded in the early part of the engagement, and died of his wounds yesterday morning at 11. The shell which fractured the thigh of the young officer passed clean between the legs of a seaman, who was hauling back his gun to recharge it. In spite of his desperate wound, the brave young fellow cheered on his men, while he lay himself in agony on the deck.

The gunners of the *Radetzsky*, showed great coolness throughout, and more than once recharged their guns with Danish balls, which fell on the deck. One shot entered an ante-chamber, leading to the Captain's cabin, and, curiously enough, smashed to atoms a portrait of Field-Marshal RADETSKY, which was hanging on the walls. A second shot made great havoc with the furniture in the Captain's cabin. A shell burst in the chamber where the ship's papers were kept, setting fire to them, and doing much irreparable mischief. The total loss of the *Radetsky* amounted to five killed and thirty-one wounded.

The *Adler* and the *Blitz*, owing to the long range of their guns, sustained no loss, all the Danish shot falling short of their mark

The engagement, which commenced a few minutes before 2 P. M., was over by 4 P. M.

Department of the South.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Friday, May 20, 1864.

GEN. BIRNEY'S FLORIDA EXPEDITION.

I have already given some particulars in a previous letter regarding Gen. BIRNEY's expedition into the interior of Florida. The expedition ascended the St. John's River a distance of 150 miles. At a point called Smyrna, two blockade-runners, each laden with one hundred bales of cotton and other articles, were captured. Ten rebel cavalrymen were taken, about forty slaves liberated, eighty horses captured, and about 3,000 head of cattle secured. We learn from deserters that the rebel force in the State of Florida does not exceed 1,000 men. The army gunboat *Harriet A. Weer* had returned from the expedition up the St. John's but a short time prior to her destruction by torpedoes.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following General Orders have been recently issued:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 16, 1864. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 66.—1. All patients belonging to the troops serving in Virginia, now in General Hospital in this department, sufficiently recovered to enable them to take the field, will be sent at once to join their regiments now with the Tenth Army Corps, at Fortress Monroe, Va. All convalescents belonging to the same troops, who will be well enough to join their regiments in twenty days, will be granted a furlough for that time, if, in the opinion of the Medical Director, such furlough will be beneficial to their health. They will be ordered to join their regiments at the expiration of their furloughs.

2. No permission will be granted, except from these headquarters, to any person to pass within our lines from the country in possession of the enemy, unless such person shall announce a desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, and to remain within the lines.

By order of Brig.-Gen. JNO. P. HATCH.
W. L. M. BURGER, Capt. and Asst. Adjt.-Gen.
Official—GDGAR B. VAN WINKLE,
Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp.

THE VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

The victories achieved by our brave soldiers in Virginia were duly honored with salutes from the army and navy. The following order was issued by Admiral DAHLGREN;

FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, }
CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., May 17, 1864. }

Officers and men of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, we have glorious news. Our army has beaten Gen. LEE, with the best army of rebeldom. The struggle lasted eight days, and the last information is from Gen. GRANT on the evening of Thursday, 12th of May, when he was still moving after the rebels. The vessels of the squadron will honor the success of our cause by dressing ship and firing salutes at sunrise, noon and sunset.

J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Comanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Gen. HATCH caused to be issued an order for salutes to be fired at the various forts in this district, which was promptly complied with.

A LARGE MAIL.

The steamer *Fulton*, on her arrival here last week, brought the largest mail that has ever been received in the department. In all there were 142 bags, containing, it is estimated, 140,000 letters, and an incalculable number of newspapers. The Postmaster in charge, Mr. E. P. DYER, and his four assistants were twenty-six successive hours in assorting the letters, and fifteen hours in assorting the papers. This immense mail may be accounted for from the fact that we were twenty-four days without receiving a regular mail from the North.

WHIT.

THE RED RIVER CAMPAIGN.

Admiral Porter's Gunboats all over the Falls—The Rebels Active on the River Banks for the Past two Weeks—Two Gunboats and Three Transports Destroyed by Them.

The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* gives the following narrative of the events which closed the Red River campaign:

For the past two weeks your correspondent has been unable to send any news from the front, on account of the blockade of the river thirty miles below Alexandria. I am now able to give an account of the proceedings from the time the hospital transport *Laurel Hill* left the city up to the present date.

On Saturday, the 30th ult., the above-named steamer, commanded by Capt. CARTER, left New-Orleans for Alexandria, for the purpose of taking on sick and wounded. On Sunday, at 6 P. M., they arrived at Fort De Russey, and there found the steamer *Rob Roy* with four hundred men on board, waiting until morning. The gunboat No. 27 was also lying in the stream. The *Laurel Hill* hove to and concluded to wait till morning.

At 5 o'clock Monday morning, the boats got up steam and proceeded up river, the *Laurel Hill* taking the lead, the *Rob Roy* in the centre, and the gunboat bringing up the rear.

As they proceeded numerous pieces of burning timber and parts of wreck were seen floating past, which indicated that some boat had been burned above. Presently several old women hailed the boats from the left bank proper of the river, and told them that the rebels burned a boat last night, and that there were about two hundred of them on the opposite shore with some artillery. Everybody on the boats prepared themselves for an attack. On the *Laurel Hill* a barricade was made of sanitary stores: boxes of hard bread, &c., to protect the artillerymen and riflemen from the balls of the enemy.

The *Laurel Hill* carried two 12-pound navy boat howitzers on her boiler-deck as a regular armament, and a 3 inch Parrott, put on at New-Orleans. The three pieces were put in charge of Lieut. E. B. MATTS, Ninety-second United States colored infantry, who had with him also a detachment of men from the First Vermont battery.

At 8½ o'clock A. M. the pilot, Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, discovered the enemy a short distance ahead, lying behind the levee, with their horses tied to the fence behind them.

Every man jumped to his post, some with one, and some with two muskets, and before the enemy could get a chance, the canister from the guns and the volleys from the muskets scattered them in all directions, killing and wounding many.

All the boats now opened on them furiously and prevented them from using their guns to any great advantage, although they succeeded in putting a great number of balls through the pilot-house and cabin of the *Laurel Hill*. No one was injured on the boat, but on the *Rob Roy* one man was killed and one wounded.

The fight commenced at Pierce's Landing, and continued for over two hours, at at a distance of three or four miles. The rebels after being driven from one point would cut across the country and intercept them at another; but finally they were driven away, after having suffered a heavy loss both in men and horses. The fire which they had kindled off the bank for the purpose of burning the boats *was not used*. The *Laurel Hill* had no hospital flag flying during the engagement.

From a person who was on board the *City Belle* I obtained the following facts in relation to the capture and destruction of that boat at the same point:

She was on her way from New-Orleans to Alexandria, having on board stores for the army, and also four hundred returned veterans, some of them belonging to the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio, and on Tuesday, the 3d, while at the same place of the other disaster, they were attacked by the rebels who had three pieces of artillery with them. The first shot either killed or disabled the pilot, so that the boat swung round to the mercy of the rebels, and the third shot disabled the machinery of the boat.

While she was drifting to the opposite shore, the rebels still continued firing upon her. Many of the men jumped overboard, and were shot even while swimming to the same shore upon which the rebels stood.

Col. M. M. SPIEGEL, of the One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio, and Col. MUDD, of the Second Illinois Cavalry, were instantly killed, and Col. BASSETT, of some colored regiment, was mortally wounded. At 3:30 a Lieutenant hoisted a flag of truce, and the rebels came across the river in skiffs and took possession of the boat and stores and remaining persons.

She was fired that evening in the same place in which she surrendered.

The enemy were about five hundred strong.

Out of the four hundred men only one hundred and sixty-three escaped; the remainder were shot, drowned or taken prisoners.

Those that escaped arrived in Alexandria on the 4th, after a tedious march of thirty miles through the woods. On the 4th instant the transport *John Warner* started down the river, accompanied by the gunboats *Covington* (side wheel) and *Signal No* 8, (stern wheel.)

The rebels, in the meantime, had increased their force, and, as the boats neared Pierce's Landing, a battery opened on them from behind the levee, disabling almost instantly the whole three. The *Covington* was blown up by her officers, but the *Signal* and *Warren* drifted to the left bank, the enemy still firing upon them and the men as they tried to clamber up the bank into the woods.

During the following night the enemy worked at both boats, unloading them and taking off the armament of the *Signal*. The following day they drew the *Signal* down the river to where the *Covington* lay, and sunk her in the channel. The *Warner* was taken below them and sunk across the channel.

On Friday, the 13th, at 8 A. M., some miscreant went up into the upper story of one of the frame buildings situated on the levee, and just across from the hotel, and set it on fire. A southeasterly wind prevailing at the time, the flames soon burst forth, and in ten minutes the whole building was on fire, which quickly communicated to all the others. Every effort was made to stop the flames by tearing down other buildings, but it was only labor in vain. House after house, and square after square were quickly consumed, driving the occupants into the streets.

The fire continued to rage with great fury until late in the afternoon, when it only stopped for want of fuel. Only a very small portion of the city—from the hotel up—now remains.

On the same day the transports fell into line with the gunboats, one gunboat convoying about three transports, and proceeded down the river a few miles and tied up for the night.

On the morning of the 14th the boats again started, the troops taking the river road on the right bank. About 11 o'clock a body of rebels opened fire on our transports from the left bank of the river, with infantry only, however. Not much damage was done on any of the boats; only a few contrabands were killed on the *Rob Roy*, and a few soldiers wounded on some of the other boats.

This time the *Laurel Hill* had on some 230 sick and wounded, and two very large hospital flags flying, one at the bow and one aft; but they were not respected, for she received seven balls through her smoke stacks and stairway. None wounded; but the sick, of course, were somewhat frightened.

On the 10th, the army and fleet having laid up during the night between Grimes' plantation and Pierce's Landing, started again and proceeded on to Choctaw Bayou, when the army left the river, turning inland toward Marksville on their route to Simsport, on the Atchafalaya River. A fight was expected at the confluence of the Choctaw and Red rivers, but on arriving there no enemy could be found. They evidently turned off on the Cheneyville road, burning all the bridges behind them. All the transports, with the exception of the *Laurel Hill*, were fired on during the afternoon from the woods on the left bank. The party that fired on the boats this time were evidently more humane than the former ones, for only one single shot was fired at the hospital boat *Lanrel Hill*, and this probably through mistake, for just after she passed where the enemy were secreted, a number of them stood up on the bank and waived their hats, as much as to say, pass on, we wont harm you.

All the boats arrived safely at Fort de Russey at sundown on the 15th, and were to proceed to the mouth of the Atchafalaya and await further orders.

To have stood on the bank of the river at Alexandria ten days ago, and seen our gunboats above the falls, without any possible way of ever getting below them, and to have heard for four successive days of the disasters to our boats, one could but help feeling gloomy; but to-day our army and navy in Louisiana are safe.

BOSTON.

Gen. Barlows' Memorable Charge.

Capt. GEORGE JONES, of a New-York Regiment in the Third Brigade, First Division, Army of the Potomac, writes as follows of a late engagement in which his regiment participated:

"All the army had moved to the left, so that we were on the extreme right, and consequently had to look sharp for our flank. The enemy attacked us heavily on our front and right. Overwhelming numbers were kept at bay for about an hour, when our ammunition was exhausted, and we were compelled to fall back, and recross the Po. We remained here till the night of the 11th." Of another engagement, a few days later, he writes: "Our whole division, numbering 6,000 men, took its position, and we were informed of the awful work before us. Col. BROWN, after receiving his instructions from Gen. BARLOW, commanding our division, called his staff and regimental officers around him and told us that we we were to charge and capture the enemy's intrenched position in front, that the men would march up to the works, without firing a shot, and when the enemy opened fire forward with a shout, we felt that a large proportion of us would never see the light of another sun, but every nerve was braced for the work before us. The command was given to forward. A sixth of a mile was passed and not a shot received from the enemy. On, on we went, and as we drew nearer the bullets commenced whizzing around us. Then we commenced shouting and pressed forward on a run. There was some wavering in our lines as shot and shell poured in on us. The enemy were fully alive to what we were about. Another rush and the works were gained. Once inside the struggle was soon over. The rebels—about 4,000 in number—begged for their lives. They afterward said we surprised them, or we never could have gained such an easy victory; but they seemed really glad when they arrived within our lines. Other rebels made several desperate attempts to recapture the works, but were repulsed every time with severe loss. Col. BROWN, I am sorry to say, was killed during the charge."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Great Excitement in New-Orleans—War News—Important Changes on the Tapis—The Presidential Election—Enthusiasm for Abraham Lincoln—Hon. Cuthbert Bullitt, Chairman—Southern Loyalists—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, May 17, 1864.

New-Orleans—ever the focus and manufactory of the wildest sorts of rumors—is just now agitated to its very foundation with the news, real or false, that keep pouring in upon us from all points of the compass. The arrival of each steamer by the river (which, by the way, is generally several days ahead of the ocean route in news,) is watched with the utmost eagerness; not only to know the fate of Grant's army, but also that of Banks'. To add to our excitement, there is also the "grapevine" telegraph from Mobile in full blast here; perpetually denying all the good news that we get from the North, and magnifying tenfold all the bad.

Of Grant's fortunes you know more than we do; as to that of Banks, I am only able to give you such slight glimpses of information as reach us occasionally from a point by no means easy, at present, of access. Such news as we have, however, is, I am glad to say, if not altogether what we would wish, by no means either dispiriting, or the subject of alarm, as the enemies of Gen. Banks and of the country would have the North believe.

What seems to be now well established is that the gunboats above Alexandria, respecting which there has of late been so much anxiety, have *all been got safely over the falls*, and have moved down the river with the whole fleet of transports from Alexandria. The dam, constructed by Lieut.-Col. Bailey, Engineer of Gen. Franklin's Staff, and of which I wrote you before, proved a complete success, and will, doubtless, place the name of that gallant and ingenious young officer before the public in a most prominent and favorable light. Certainly there is no overrating the value of his services on this occasion, for there is no calculating what disastrous results might have followed, had his skill not released our imprisoned iron-clads at this juncture.

The army having remained at Alexandria long enough to see the gunboats floated over in safety,—probably the only object that induced it to remain there, during the present impracticably low stage of water—immediately started for Semmesport, where they are at present, in all likelihood, assembled. Rumors have reached us here of battles on the march of our army; and the *Laurel Hill*—(which arrived here this morning direct from Alexandria)—reports hearing heavy cannonading in the direction of our forces moving toward Semmesport. But the general belief here is that nothing in the shape of any actual battle has occurred; although detached forces of the enemy may, here and there, have tried to harass the rear of our moving columns. It is very certain that if they ventured anything in the shape of a pitched battle, in such a country as our troops had to traverse, we should have been able to give the enemy infinitely more than they could give us.

We also learn by the *Laurel Hill* that the whole of our gunboats, and the enormous number of transports they convoyed, have got past the rebel batteries planted along the river sides, between Alexandria and Fort de Russey, although, in doing so, some of the vessels were necessarily punished, but none disabled. The rest of the news brought by her—respecting the fate of the *John Warner* and the gunboat No. 25, which were taken and destroyed on the 4th inst.; also the fate of the *Emma*, which was burnt on the 2d inst.—although published as *news* for the first time to-day in our local papers, I wrote you about in my last two letters, and must be long since familiar to your readers.

RUMORED CHANGES.

The *Rob Roy*—just come in—brings us the intelligence that Maj.-Gen. Banks may be expected here to-morrow night. For some time past there has been something very mysterious going on in this department—ever since the sudden arrival of Maj.-Gen. Hunter, who was at Alexandria the day before I arrived there, and there is no end to the conjectures to which his visit has given rise.

It is well known that Maj.-Gen. Canby—by virtue of his recent appointment to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department—has already issued orders for various officers here, of high standing, to report to him; and now we learn that Gen. Banks is about to return here. This, of course, causes all sorts of surmises. Nobody dreams for a moment that any change here can be construed into anything detrimental to Gen. Banks; not only because of the very high regard in which he was known to be held at Washington, prior to the Red River campaign, but because there is nothing in that campaign that could possibly prove detrimental to *him*. The knowing ones, therefore, profess to see in this change only one of two things; either that Gen. Banks returns here to immediately command another army, destined to some other and more important point than Western Louisiana, or that somebody else will assume command of this department, (Gen. McClernand is talked of,) and Banks be at once moved to some important post in the Cabinet. The latter theory seems to have by far the largest number of believers; but of course, it is all theory, although many profess to be very certain in their belief. We shall, however, very soon know what changes, if any, are to take place.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The meeting which took place last evening at Liberty Hall, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Baltimore Convention, was a splendid ovation to Abraham Lincoln, and will tend to show the country what value Louisianians set upon his reëlection as President. In glancing over the names of the fourteen delegates elected, you will see that they are composed not of greedy political adventurers, but of good, sterling men, most of them Southerners, and we might say indigenous to the soil. This will give unusual weight and significance to the presence of this delegation in Baltimore. Such men as Cuthbert Bullitt, the staunch old W. R. Talliaferro, J. M. Wells, R. V. Montague, and others of that class, are *representative* men, the true bulwarks of freedom in the South, at a time when to be a *patriot* really meant something beyond mere lip service. Very few people in the North take the trouble to consider what it cost a Southerner down here to maintain the old flag, at a period when every one was rushing blindly into the whirlpool of treason and secession; but time and history will yet hold up for universal admiration many a Southern hero of this kind, whose name may have not yet been syllabled to the public ear.

Mr. Bullitt's address to the convention was a masterly effort. Mr. Bullitt, in arguing the claims of Mr. Lincoln to reëlection, took the bold view that, apart from his intrinsic merits—which he enumerated with much eloquence—he is, by virtue of his very position, the only man that we can safely select.

"The overwhelming consideration in favor of the reëlection of Mr. Lincoln," said he, "is that he is the very last man whom our enemies—whether foreign or domestic—would wish to see again in the Presidential chair. For that very reason, if for no other, he must be our *first* and *only* choice. Mr. Lincoln has, by universal consent, become the embodiment and representative of the nation's will and determination to proceed in the same line of policy that has been marked out for us, and which we are now pursuing with such glorious success. *Any* change—no matter how great and good the man who might supplant our present President—would be a victory for our enemies and a defeat for ourselves. It would be evidence that we are a 'house divided against itself'—the only hope now left our enemies—and nerve them to fresh and more desperate exertions." You will see by the published resolutions that the meeting fully indorsed all the opinions of their Chairman.

As Mr. Bullitt headed the list of delegates by an enormous majority, and will be the permanent President of the delegation, a few words may not be out of place respecting one who will occupy so prominent a position in the coming convention.

Cuthbert Bullitt is a Kentuckian by birth, but has for many years resided in this State, and has not only ever been one of the most devoted to the Union of these States, but one of those who have suffered, and deeply, for conscience sake. When, after passing the accursed ordinance of secession here, the traitors were impious enough to select the 22d of February (Washington's birthday) for a universal jubilee on the occasion of their crime, and had hoisted the rebel flag from the City Hall, opposite Lafayette-square—nearly every house displaying the same infamous badge—Mr. Bullitt, at the imminent risk of his life, and contrary to the entreaties of all his friends, boldly paraded a huge national banner from the window of his residence (which is almost adjoining the City Hall, on the great thoroughfare of St. Charles-street) saying, that at least *one* house in New-Orleans should not be desecrated on such a day.

The effect of such audacious loyalty, in such a place and at such a time, may be readily imagined. It soon became evident that it was more than his life was worth to remain any longer in the city, and by the entreaties and pressure of his friends, who well knew the storm that was brewing against him, he was quietly secreted away, and took refuge in his native State; at which he found it no easy task to arrive without capture. He had scarcely left when a large placard, ornamented with the usual death's head and cross bones, was stuck all over the town, like the following:

ATTENTION!

The rebel guard will meet to-night, at the regular place and time, to try Cuthbert Bullitt and other traitors. Punctual attendance required.

But he was not destined to fall into their clutches, and was already safely beyond reach. He remained in Kentucky until, under Farragut and Butler, the Union flag once more proudly floated over New-Orleans; when he returned and was shortly after made collector of this port. This is the kind of man whom Louisiana has selected as Chairman of her delegation to the Baltimore Convention—a man as much beloved in private as he is respected in public life. He is a fit type of the Unionism that will represent this State on that great occasion; and it is not too much to hope that all the thirteen gentlemen who accompany him will be actuated by the same truly loyal spirit.

THE WEATHER.

It may be safely said that the Summer, or Springtime, at any rate, is at last upon us; the last two or three days having been enough to satisfy the most ardent lover of hot weather. Whatever sickness may be in store for us, and some croakers seem determined to have it, has certainly not made any appearance among us as yet. If the streets are only kept as clean as they are now, and the quarantine (far more agreeable to the inhabitants than to the vessels kept in limbo,) only as rigidly enforced, there is no reason why, climatically speaking, we should wish to exchange our Summer for that of New-York. NEMO.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The State Convention—Who will be the Candidates?—The Bogus Proclamation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, May 23, 1864.

The State Convention meets this week. Of course, there is but one opinion among Union men in regard to the Presidency, and so far as I can learn, the convention will be a unit for Mr. Lincoln. It was proposed at one time to elect the national delegates by districts; but it was finally settled that they should be chosen by the convention.

In regard to Governor the contest seems to be narrowed down to Gens. Oglesby and Fuller, with the chances decidedly preponderating in favor of the former. Gen. J. M. Palmer, of Springfield, now in the army, will have some friends in the convention, but appearances now indicate that Gen. Oglesby will have a clear majority. As is usually the case in this State, localities go together. Gen. Fuller will carry the north almost unanimously, while the centre and the south go for Oglesby. In relation to the Fourteenth Congressman, who is to be elected "at large," almost every county has its candidate. It is probable, however, that Hon. S. M. Cullom, of Springfield, who ran against Stuart, two years ago, will receive the nomination. Hon. T. W. Moulton, too, is strongly urged. The indications are that the Unionists will carry the State by a large majority. The honest, patriotic Democracy are beginning to revolt against the lead of the rebel sympathizers.

Our municipal affairs are in a pretty muddle—the secession of one of the War Democrats in the Council from the Copperhead, untied the tie, and gave to the Unionists a majority of two. At the last meeting, therefore, the Council proceeded to undo, in part, what had been previously done. The *Tribune* was elected the official paper in place of the Times—and five members of the Board of Education chosen in place of another five previously put in office by the Copperheads. Both parties insist upon the legality of their acts, and as the question is undecided, the officials are in a quandary which to recognize. But hereafter the City Government, so far as the Council is concerned, will be in Union hands.

The bogus proclamation dispatch, which was displayed on the bulletin of the *Evening Journal* of this city, for several hours, without contradiction, created quite a *blue* sensation among all sorts of people. It was regarded as an admission of the failure of the Virginia campaign, and the hearts of the Union men grew despondent. But when it was announced that it was bogus, grief gave way to indignation, and there is now a general demand that the person who would so cruelly and wickedly sport with the public feeling at this crisis, should, at least, be permitted to remain in some solitary place, where he will have small opportunity of repeating the offence.

The ladies of this city held a large meeting on Saturday, to inaugurate a movement in imitation of Washington and New-York, relative to dress matters.

Never, in the history of Chicago, has there been such recklessness of extravagance as has prevailed for the past year. Something that will check this will be a public benefit indeed.

The quota allotted to this State of the hundred days men is understood to be filled, although recruiting will go forward to fill up to the maximum the incomplete regiments. All is quiet at Camp Douglas. The health of both the prisoners and our troops is good. There have been 3,176 deaths at the camp since it was first occupied. At Rock Island there had been 1,150 deaths, in six months, out of the 6,500 prisoners there. Capt. Harty recruited 200 more last week, of the prisoners for the United States Navy. This makes about 1,000 in all at Rock Island and Camp Douglas who have thus enlisted. There are many others who would like to go into the service, but great care is necessary in this business, lest unrepentant rebels impose themselves upon us.

Chicago is going ahead at a break-neck pace. More building of a substantial character is going forward than ever before. Here is a church, not yet ten years old, which cost $30,000 to erect, being pulled down to make room for a $200,000 structure for the Board of Trade. On the opposite corner is another church, a little old, which is giving way to a business house, costing nearly as much more, designed for the piano trade, a public hall and other purposes. Within two blocks, near the City Hall, buildings are going up which will cost over a million. The streets are full of buildings *in transitu*, bound for the outskirts, while on their former sites are to be built erections of a permanent character. Everything is on the high-pressure principle, and everybody is anticipating a recreating of the scenes of '57.

A new line of railroad, thirty miles in length, has just been opened from Chicago to the Junction. It is a continuation of the track of the Burlington and Quincy Road from a point to which the cars have heretofore run on the Salena. The great increase of business on these routes render this construction imperative.

The Radical or Fremont movement in this city has apparently died out, as nothing has been heard from it lately. Our German friends will not be persuaded to separate themselves from the party of freedom.

Business continues heavy in all departments. The wholesale dry goods and grocery trade is particularly active. Grain and cattle and hogs are received in great quantities. The Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Road shipped two hundred and seventeen loads of cattle East last week. The weather is decidedly hot—the first of the season.

The Conscription Law.

New-York, Friday, May 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit me to make a few brief remarks touching the proposed amendment of the Conscription Act, to which you refer in your paper of this morning. Under the present act nine out of every ten of those drafted would furnish substitutes rather than pay $300, for the reason that the payment of $300 would secure them only temporary relief, and they might be called upon the very next week to pay a like sum, and so on from week to week. As the law at present stands the main effect of the $300 clause is to keep down the price of substitutes, who can now be procured at from $300 to $450, but repeal this exemption clause and the price of substitutes will immediately rise from $450 to $1,000.

Unless it is the policy of the Government to force those who may be drafted, to serve in person, this proposed amendment will operate merely as a hardship. E. F. B.

[We very much doubt whether our correspondent is not seriously in error in saying that nine out of ten drafted persons would furnish substitutes in preference to paying the exemption fee. There is nothing whatever in the experience of the War Department to justify such a conclusion.—Ed. Times.]

The Seventy-first Regiment.

Headquarters Seventy-first Regiment
American Guard S. N. Y.,
New-York, May 23, 1864.

General Order No. 11.—The officers and members of this regiment are hereby ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, without overcoats, and one day's rations, on Monday, May 30, at their respective armories, at 7 o'clock A. M., to proceed to East New-York for battalion drill.

The line will be formed in Broome-street, the right resting on the west side of Centre-street, at 7½ o'clock precisely. The field and staff will report to the Colonel dismounted, and the non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes before the hour of formation. Quartermaster Seelye will make the necessary arrangements for transportation. By order of

Col. BENJAMIN L. TRAFFORD,
Commanding Seventy-first Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.
J. R. Livermore, Adjutant.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Peace Propositions in the Rebel Congress—The Rebel Finances—Squirming of the Richmond Press on Lee's Retreat.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

In the House of Representatives, May 23, Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were read by the Clerk, creating quite a sensation on the floor, among the privileged seats and the galleries.

Whereas, The unconstitutional enactment of laws by the Congress of the United States, upon subjects of vital importance to the harmony and independence of the States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, against the demands of justice, the appeals and admonitions of her best and wisest statesmen, made it our painful duty to fall back upon the rights for which the Colonies maintained the war of the Revolution, and which our forefathers asserted and maintained to be clear and inalienable;

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the delegates from each State, *acting in its sovereign and independent character*, for the purpose of adding moral to our physical force, and placing ourselves properly before the civilized world, do most earnestly appeal to the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Commissioners whose duty it shall be to propose an armistice of ninety days to the proper authorities of the Federal Government, preliminary to negotiation upon State sovereignty and independence; and the said Commissioners shall report in writing to the President the answer received from the Federal Government upon the subject.

Resolved, That should the peace making power of the Federal Government accede to the proposition for an armistice of ninety days, the President be requested to convene the Congress of the Confederate States for the purpose of appointing Commissioners, by and with the consent and advice of the Senate; and that he be also requested to notify the Executive of the several States of the fact, and ask their coöperation by appointing Commissioners, either by the Legislature or by convention, to coöperate with the Commissioners appointed by the President, and to negotiate with the Commissioners appointed by the Federal Government, upon such terms of peace as will be consistent with the honor, dignity and independence of the States, and compatible with the safety of our social and political rights.

Resolved, That in maintaining the rights guaranteed to us by the blood and treasure of our Revolutionary fathers and dear at all times to freemen, *we desire to be let alone*. We take no man's property; we fight not for conquest, but for our rights, the independence of the States, our equality, our civil and religious liberties.

Resolved, That such terms of peace as agreed to by the Commissioners *ought to be indorsed by the President and Senate and submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.*

Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, moved the reference of the preamble and resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McMullen inquired whether the subject of the resolutions was not a proper one for the secret session.

Mr. Leach said *he desired it to be discussed in open session.*

Mr. Conrad rose to a point of order. A rule was adopted at the last session, which is still in force, requiring that all such resolutions be received and discussed in secret session.

The Speaker said such a rule had been adopted, but it had special reference to the last session.

Mr. Leach insisted that the importance of the question involved in the resolutions should commend them to the gravest consideration of the body. *They were not his views only, but the views of his constituents, and a good portion of the people of North Carolina.*

Mr. A. H. Garland, of Arkansas, hoped the gentleman would not proceed until the Chair had settled the point of order that had been raised.

Mr. Foote renewed his motion to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. McMullen moved to lay the resolutions upon the table.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, rose to a point of order. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Leach) had the floor, and he had not yielded it. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. McMullen) was usurping the floor.

Mr. Foote didn't want to cut off any remarks the gentleman from North Carolina might have to make in support of his resolutions.

Mr. Leach said the presentment of the resolutions was a duty he owed to himself and his constituents. *If the House didn't like the resolutions, it can dispose of them in any manner that it sees proper.* All he asked was a full and impartial hearing; that accorded him and his resolutions, he would be satisfied.

Mr. McMullen withdrew his motion, and Mr. Heiskell, of Tennessee, renewed his—the call for the ayes and noes upon laying the resolutions upon the table.

The ayes and noes were taken, and the resolutions tabled.

After a short interval Mr. Conrad, of Louisiana, rose to a personal explanation. He had read over the peace resolutions submitted by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Leach,) and he found that they look to separate State action in the prosecution of peace. Taking that view of them, he could not give them his countenance nor support. He asked leave to change his vote on the motion to lay on the table. He had voted "aye;" he would now vote "no."

Mr. J. T. Leach said he held in his hand the address of the last Congress to the people of the Confederate States. The principles there annunciated were embodied almost wholly in these resolutions.

Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, asked and obtained leave to change his vote on the motion to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. Read, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were disposed of, so that all the members might exercise their discretion in voting.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, was for treating the resolutions of the gentleman from North Carolina with becoming respect. They did not represent his own views more than they did the views of his Congressional District. He thinks they are proper and right, and so think his constituents.

The debate soon began to be somewhat stormy and personal, and after much wrangling the resolutions were tabled by 62 ayes to 22 noes.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

MR. MEMMINGER WANTS A SPECIE BASIS.

The Chair laid before the rebel Senate on May 23, the following communication:

Treasury Department, Confederate States of America, Richmond, May 20, 1864.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, President pro tem., Senate:

Sir: Since the date of my report of the 2d inst., nearly three weeks have elapsed. During that period it was intended to make sale, at public auction, at the Capital, of part of the six per cent. untaxable bonds, with a view to establish the rate at which sales could be made at every commercial point within the Confederacy. Military necessities have prevented this sale and still require its postponement. The aid which it was expected the Treasury would derive from that source is, therefore, delayed for at least a month, and for the expenditures of that period Treasury notes or some other substitute becomes necessary. The means provided by Congress for supplying the wants of the Government at this time consist of, first, the limited new issue of Treasury notes; second, of the sales of the said six per cent. bonds; and third, of certificates of indebtedness. In my report of the 2d instant, I have shown that the whole amount derived from taxes during the present year will afford no aid in paying the current expenditure of the Government. This I regard as an imperfect feature of the tax bill, and have recommended that it be remedied by additional taxes. The collection of these taxes cannot take place in time to meet the emergency, and resort must be had to one of the other resources.

In the same report I have set forth the reason why an increased issue of Treasury notes would be injudicious, and if these reasons are deemed adequate to justify the conclusion, it follows that resort must be had to the third means of supply—namely, certificates of indebtedness.

The great leading wants of the Government to be supplied at home are clothing, subsistence and transportation. If measures can be adopted which will enable these wants to be supplied wholly or in part through certificates of indebtedness, great relief will at once be obtained. The railroad companies have generally exhibited so much patriotism, that it is highly probable they will readily accept certificates in part payment of transportation.

The other great wants are supplied by the manufacturers, farmers and planters, who manufacture the clothing and produce the subsistence stores of the country. If these parties could be induced to accept the certificates for such articles as are the subjects of purchase or impressment, the scheme would be complete. It seems to me that by resorting to a specie basis for all purchases and impressments they could be made more acceptable both to the Government and the owner. If all articles, when impressed, were valued at the prices of 1860, (when the currency was at a specie standard,) or at their present value in coin, and certificates were issued for such value, payable two years after peace in specie, the interest in the meantime to be paid semi-annually in coin or its market value in Confederate notes, a substantial security of the highest value would be obtained. The party giving up his commodities would be better satisfied with the price and mode of payment. During the continuance of the war he would receive the same rate of interest as though his property had been valued in Confederate notes, and after the war he would receive its full value in coin. The Government would be better satisfied, because while it paid no higher interest during the war than it would do under the existing law, it would, after the war, save the loss to which the present exaggerated prices have exposed it. As no material abatement in prices has occurred since the meeting of Congress, it is obvious that the supplies voted by the last Congress must be largely increased unless some such measure of relief should be adopted at the present session. I respectfully recommend, therefore, that the impressment law be amended in conformity with the above suggestions, and that it be extended to all supplies which may be necessary for the support of the army and navy. I also recommend that a reasonable proportion of the railroad transportation, based upon the charges of 1860, shall be paid in the same way. As the cash expenses of railroads are very large, and require supplies of money for daily use, it is probable that one third of such charges would be as much as they could afford to take.

To enable the Treasury to meet the payment of the interest on these certificates, it would be advisable to furnish it with the means of procuring coin. A double advantage would thus be gained. The Government would be enabled to pay its interest at a lower rate, and the paying out of so much coin would reduce the difference between the market rate of coin and Confederate securities. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend that an additional appropriation be made to enable the Treasury to purchase and ship as much cotton as may be made available for this purpose. Ten millions of dollars would probably be sufficient at the present session. Respectfully submitted.

C. C. MEMMINGER, Secretary of Treasury.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, May 24.

The intelligence already published is confirmed in the most complete manner. The chief army of the enemy has abandoned its base on the Rapidan and upper Rappahannock and established a new source of supply on the lower waters of the last-named river, at Port Royal and Tappahannock. His troops are massed in the country between the Mattapony and the lower Rappahannock. His front is at Milford and the Bowling Green. This change of position has rendered necessary a corresponding change in the position of Gen. Lee. After ascertaining that no enemy was left to fight in Spottsylvania, he has come down the line he has held with success from the first, and again planted himself between Grant and Richmond, near Hanover Junction.

The Northern journals certainly do keep up their game wonderfully well, though they make no quotation of gold. They persist to the last in the noisy lie, the flagrant imposture, the palpable sophism, the vulgar boast demanded by their master at Washington, with unabated vigor and pertinacity, though they do not quote the price of gold. On the news of this movement by Gen. Lee, they will, of course, raise the yell of triumph louder than ever. The retreat of Lee—the flight of the Confederates! Have they not abandoned Spottsylvania Court House? Is not the Junction twenty miles nearer Richmond? What an amount of gaseous nonsense and truculent blackguardism will be expended on these themes! It is irritating to think of the turn they will give to the facts; but we cannot help it, and can afford to despise what can do no earthly harm. We suppose that people have sense in New-York and London as elsewhere; and it will be difficult to make them believe that the Confederate army is flying when it moves from a position which its adversary has abandoned to place itself full before him across the new road on which he is determined to travel.

When Gen. Lee moves his army after a lost battle, for the purpose of getting away from his antagonist, because he finds himself unable to maintain a struggle of brute force with him, he will have retreated. But if either party has done that, it is certainly Grant. Lee followed him from the Wilderness; he is now the last to move, and is pursuer, not pursued, from Spottsylvania. It is true that by both movements these armies have been brought nearer to Richmond; but for Lee it was rendered necessary by the configuration of the soil and the lines of those rivers which he had resolved to defend. They have their sources remote from the city, approach it in their course, and empty their waters in the neighboring York. But for Grant it was choice. He is where he now is because he could not pass over the road of his first and second choice. He might have come to Spottsylvania by travelling along the straight road from Washington to Fredericksburgh through Stafford, without firing a shot or losing a man. He might have arrived at Milford and Bowling Green from Port Royal or Tappahannock without the slaughter of his troops in the Wilderness or at the Court-house. He might have come still nearer. He might have come to the Piping Tree, within eleven miles of Richmond, without an engagement with Gen. Lee. He might have come up the Peninsula, perhaps, to Fair Oaks, and joined hands with Butler on the south side, as some still expect him to do, and this he will doubtless proclaim, in the end, to have been the object of all his circuitous route. By each of these ways of advance he would have brought Gen. Lee from the Rapidan nearer to Richmond. He did not take them, because there were dangers and defects. He preferred the first and the second before the third, and this before the fourth. That he abandoned, after trial, the two first is due to two clear defeats in battle.

So far from losing ground, Lee has gained manifest advantages by each change of the lines. It is easier to defend that portion of his line which is near to Richmond than that which was far removed from it. He is far better situated now then at Spottsylvania Court-house, and that was better than the Wilderness. In either place his supplies, stores and reinforcements had to come up from Richmond. The country has long since been seared and beaten into a desert by the drums and tramplings of three invasions. From the railroads to his camp weary miles of red mud were always interposed by every shower. His cavalry is notoriously defective, and has always proven inefficient to protect his communications at those moments when they were most needed. While operating on the lower rivers all of these troubles are over. A few hours give him his supplies. The roads can no longer be severed with impunity. The difficulties under which he has labored are transferred to the score of the enemy. Perhaps a conviction that it would be so was the reason which made Grant prefer to encounter Lee in the Wilderness, instead of coming straight to Milford.

Considering the whole facts, we think the time has come when Confederates may exchange congratulations. No reflecting man can doubt that the general situation is very much improved since the day when Grant crossed the Rapidan and Butler landed at Bermuda Hundred. That was indeed a critical moment. The Confederate Government had been well warned of the concentration against Richmond. It was half convinced of its reality. But it was only half belief; an idea rather theoretical than practical. It was just enough moved to render it active in recruiting the divisions which Lee had with him on the Rapidan. It was not so satisfied of the truth as to collect all the divisions of Lee's army in their place, or even in the State. It made no unusual collection of material in Virginia. But throughout the Winter the enemy marched up his men from every quarter of the United States to the outer lines of Virginia. Fully determined to make the blow decisive, he spared no cost or means—acted without regard to future campaigns. Uninterrupted by any disturbing cause, he placed his armies in positions whence they could be brought upon vital points of attack in a few hours of movement. When all was quite ready, and the roads entirely dry, the signal was given, and the two masses of destructive material struck us, warned, but ill prepared, at the same instant. That was indeed a critical moment. But the ship had an original strength sufficient to stand the shock. Lee's thin army beat the chief force of the enemy in the Wilderness; the second blow was deadened by the fortifications near Drury. Every moment since elapsed has been gain to us. Time was all we wanted to bring up Beauregard, and we got time. When he forced the enemy from his intrenchments and reopened communications, and when Lee had given a final answer to the question whether he was able to stand up against the full weight of Grant, the chief danger, the danger of being crushed under the rush of an avalanche, ceased to exist. It is true that the chance of battle may yet, some day, fall against us; but it is certainly far less probable now than then; and, therefore, we think there is convincing, solid reason to believe that the military situation at this moment is much more favorable to us than when Grant crossed the Rapidan.

Naval Movements.

INCREASE OF THE STAFF OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The extraordinary amount of business transacted at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for the last two years has been frequently alluded to in this department of the press. For some months, however, it is of so pressing a character that the want of several additional officers has been felt so severely that the Navy Department a few days since concluded to increase the force of officers, for the present, by the addition of an assistant to the Executive Department. In accordance with this determination, Lieut. Geo. W. Brown was ordered to report to Admiral Paulding for the purpose of participating in the duties assigned to Capt. Paulding, the executive officer of the yard. Lieut. Brown has reported and already entered on his duties. He entered service Jan. 20, 1863, and last commanded the steamer *Queen City*.

THE WAR FLEET IN PORT.

The following is yesterday's report of the number and condition of the vessels-of-war at the Brooklyn Navy-yard:

Miantonomah, iron-clad, in course of completion.
Mercury, steamer, fitting out.
Susquehanna, steam frigate, fitting out.
Merrimack, steamer, repairing.
Chenango, steamer, repairing.
Marblehead, steamer, in commission.
Tallahoosa, steamer, preparing for sea.
Flambeau, steamer, fitting out.
R. R. Cuyler, steamer, in commission.
I-u-k-a, steamer, in commission.
Snow-Drop, tug, sailed.
Augusta, new steamer, in commission.
Shamrock, double-ender, fitting out.
Maumee, new screw sloop, preparing for sea.
Chicopee, double-ender, in commission.
Banshee, steam frigate, preparing for sea.
Pautuxet, double-ender, fitting out.
Kalmia, (formerly James,) steamer, repairing.
Pensacola, steam sloop, just returned.
Galatia, steam sloop, preparing for six months.
Bienville, steamer, fitting out.
Union, transport, fitting out.
Rachel Seamen, schooner, in commission.
Newbern, transport, loading.
Manhattan, iron-clad, preparing for sea.
Iroquois, steam gunboat, fitting out.

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS-OF-WAR.

The splendid steamer *Magnolia*, accompanied by the little tug *Rose*, left yesterday for active service. On the return of the *Magnolia* some months ago, Admiral Bailey, commanding the east gulf squadron, wrote to the Navy Department, and to Admiral Paulding, soliciting the immediate return of that fast and fine ship, as her great speed and light draft rendered her invaluable to the squadron. She is one of the purchased vessels for which Uncle Sam did not pay too much.

THE SHAMROCK.

Twelve months ago last St. Patrick's Day, the double-ender *Shamrock* was launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard amid great enthusiasm. Ever since, she has been in course of completion, and in different parts of the United States over seventy-five new vessels have been commenced and finished during the long period it has taken to put this vessel in condition for active service. She is only one of thirty which we could name whose usefulness has been destroyed by similar procrastination. Can anybody tell the reason?

THE ARGUELLES CASE.

History of the Charge Against Arguelles—The Capture, Liberation, and Subsequent Sale of the Negroes into Bondage.

Havana, May, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to rectify some of the errors and the impostures published in the newspapers of your City by Don Jose Arguelles, who was Lieut.-Governor of Colon, in the Island of Cuba.

It is true that he obtained twenty days' permission to go to New-York, but it is also true that a few days after, when recalled by the Judge who was conducting the trial concerning the disposal of slaves captured by Arguelles, the latter not only neglected to obey the summons but even refused to send any answer.

We do not dispute him the merit, of which he so much boasts, of capturing the "Bozales," in which he did no more than fulfill his duty, and consequently has no motive for vain-glory; also for the performance of which he received the premium awarded by the Government to the captors, even before the court had issued the manifesto in his favor.

The grave charge against Arguelles is that of having, by his own authority, disposed of two hundred negro "Bozales," who, instead of being emancipated, have been sold as slaves—an act that destroys all the merit of the service to which he attributes so much importance.

1. He violated the law which prohibits the traffic in slaves.

2. He outraged the law of humanity, making a commerce of human flesh; and this he did without running the risk of the crime which he imputes to the slave importers.

3. Taking into account the price at which slaves are sold, the public will perceive that he was actuated more by cupidity than liberality in the accomplishment of his duty.

If Don Agustin Arguelles had the means to contradict this charge, why did he not come forward to defend his attacked honor? The representation which he makes to Her Majesty of the case in question cannot be delivered, for, as he is amenable to a criminal trial, he must await the sentence of the court.

To urge that it is through intrigue he has been arrested, is to avail himself of a miserable defence, to which no person of sense can give credence.

Moreover, why does he not prove these intrigues? Is he not authorized by the law to recuse a Judge, explaining the reasons on which he bases the enmity of which he complains?

Señor Arguelles has proposed for himself a singular means of defence, which is: "All wrong except myself."

What more can prove the unmerited deference of the Captain-General toward him, than to know that it was by the appointment of the latter he was made Governor of Colon; from him he received the anticipated premium, for the capture of the negro "Bozales;" from him, also, he obtained the permit to go to New-York.

Does Señor Arguelles believe that it would be a worthy, noble or just friendship that would close its eyes to faults or deliquencies?

Does Señor Arguelles pretend that the friendship of the Captain-General should cause him to make an accomplice of himself to the robbery of the negroes? What! is not the law above all considerations—above all interested motives, above all friendships?

Moreover, Arguelles lied knowingly when he said that the Captain-General refused certain permits to the *Audiencia*. To our knowledge it is known that His Excellency granted these permits, the which he had never withheld. Señor Arguelles knew this when he issued a circular letter dated April 13, on occasion of his sending in the resignation of his military employments to Her Majesty. This memorial was forwarded to the Captain-General through the Secretary. The latter informed Arguelles that His Excellency could not forward it, for reasons already explained.

Señor Arguelles indicated to the Secretary that perhaps it would be as convenient to publish the letter inclosing the memorial, and he obtained an answer from the Secretary. Why has he not published it? Because it would destroy the fundamental principles of his chimerical project.

As to the question referring to the importation since his absence, (supposing himself the principal obstacle to the traffic,) is the greatest falsehood and a villianous calumny. There has been no such introduction, and of the three expeditions which endeavored to disembark after the one captured by Arguelles, all have been likewise captured either at sea or at the moment of touching Cuban soil.

The high reputation of the Captain-General is too well established to suffer from malicious calumnies.

If Arguelles is innocent, and the imputed charges intrigues, why does he not present himself to obtain his acquittal? His honor requires that he should prove the high and gentlemanly spirit of which he prides himself on possessing, but which so ill accord with the villianous accusations against his benefactor, now obliged to blush with shame for the patronage extended to one he believed otherwise than he really is.

The public may now judge! The Island of Cuba has already done so, to the disloyal Lieutenant-Governor of Colon, and if his correspondence is truthful, he will by no means receive satisfactory letters. Arguelles need not expect that we will vouchsafe further notice to his writings. The tribunal will pass its decision, and then remain silent as to his cause.

There are other facts relative to this case, of which we have been informed extra-judicially, but of which we will say no more at present. J. B.

Sale of Two Hundred Free Negroes.

Havana, Sunday, May 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Island of Cuba which rests tranquilly in her growing prosperity, almost perceives the roar of the Saxon cannon, and keeps her eye steadily fixed on the great question in debate—a question highly interesting and important to all who depend on African labor. The Spanish Government, ever solicitous for whatever can lessen the difficulties which weigh on the political interests of Cuba, is evinced in the appointment of Gen. Don Domingo Dulce to the superintendence of its Government.

An irreconcilable enemy of the horrible traffic of African negroes, is proved from the circumstance of six expeditions having been captured in the short space of one year and four months, which were highly important from the great number of unfortunates thus restored to liberty through the indefatigable zeal of the said General.

Only four days have elapsed since the last capture by the man-of-war *Guadalquiver*, in Keys of "Doce Legnas," Canal del Este, composed of four hundred and seventy negroes inhumanly packed together, some sick, others dying of starvation, all in a suffering condition that could not but move the compassion of the officers sent to their relief. Succored by the disposition of the Captain-General, their manifold wants will be supplied, and once more restored to life and liberty. The heart-rending scenes of this horrible traffic can never be faithfully or justly described; infamy, degradation and iniquity are its only fruits!

Apropos of this question, you will allow us to introduce a subject of great moment, the topic of every circle, and surpassing in magnitude any dealings of the "negreros," a term so applied here to those who make a traffic of human beings.

The papers of New-York have lately circulated a letter, dated April 13, and signed by one Jose Augustin Arguelles. This document involves a history of infamy, degradation, iniquity—the fruits of the traffic above mentioned.

You may probably wish to know who this Arguelles is, and we will now proceed to give you the desired information. Arguelles was an untrustworthy officer, who always repaid benefits and favors by treason and disloyalty. He was employed in Mexico by Gen. Prim, and in return for the consideration and attention of that officer, published articles accusing him of impudence, disloyalty and falsehood.

He next served under the command of the Duke de la Torre in Cuba. A few days only were necessary for him to create a great disturbance.

Endeavoring to dispose of the funds of the Ayuntamiento de Guanabacoa, and not succeeding in his plan through the opposition of a certain member of the Ayuntamiento, he laid aside all decorum, and without taking into account the merits, and the respect due to the officer, had him cast into prison.

The next day the Ayuntamiento appeared in the presence of the Captain-General for the purpose of resigning their offices into his hands, but he refusing to accept them, decided by depriving Arguelles of his command.

Unfortunately, by his professions of repentance and amended conduct, Arguelles obtained the appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Guantanamo.

Subsequently he was transferred to the Government of Colon, in the month of October of 1863. A few days after he arrived an expedition of negroes from Africa, who were disembarked near the place of his command. The expedition consisted of 1,200 negroes. From this moment Arguelles conceived the idea of a great speculation. By his own declaration he treated with the importers of the negroes, and deceived them afterward, by capturing the whole expedition.

Was it for the liberty of these unhappy Africans that Arguelles sacrificed his engagements and his honor with the negro importers? Was it in favor of those victims that Arguelles prepared his allurements? No. He had his soul disposed to this traffic. He had calculated his gains, prepared his plans, and his plan was robbery, his plan was infamy.

When he captured the expedition he was far from experiencing or obeying the noble emotions of the soul! He did not recognize in these unfortunate men human beings rescued for liberty and civilization, and to elevate to the rank of Christians; he only saw the means for a favorable speculation—he only saw defenceless beings whom he could rob of liberty, and he did it. He robbed two hundred negroes and sold them to planters. This is the best Arguelles thought he could do with his captives. In his declaration to the Audiencia he dares to confess that he only put the seal of slavery to forty negroes. And who was that wretch to deprive of liberty even *one* of those forty, who were already free, because protected by the law? One who speaks of honor and noble sentiments, and who even makes such a confession from the classic ground of liberty, where so much blood has been, and is being spilt in defence of the very principle which *he* (Arguelles) so infamously attacks.

Such was Arguelles.

What is he now? Only a deserter of his colors, a deserter during a campaign, for the troops of Cuba are at present fighting in San Domingo. He is more than a deserter; he is a calumniator. He is more than a calumniator; for he has placed himself on a level with the lowest characters in the "camp of cowardice," whence he attacks with impunity men of the highest and most worthy repute.

You may read an answer to his writings in the *Cronica*, of New-York, and after knowing him well you will certainly abandon Arguelles, the slave-trader, to the public shame of your noble country.

Havana, Sunday, May 8, 1864. J**.

The Spanish Extradition Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The taking of the Spanish fugitive by Marshal Murray, from the United States, and sending of him to Cuba, has excited much comment. Many of our public journals are inveighing against the act, as one which is in itself criminal. This depends upon the question whether the President and Secretary of State, and the Executive officers of this country can surrender a fugitive or criminal to a foreign friendly power with whom we have no treaty of extradition. It will be remarked, in the first place, that we have no act of Congress which in terms admits the right of any foreigner to come into the United States, while the British Parliament passed a law, as long ago as the reign of Elizabeth, declaring that all persons who were subjects of another friendly nation might come into England and depart therefrom as they might choose, complying with the laws of England. The comity of nations, as respects the United States, has generally adopted this rule in practice, but when we have gone thus far we have gone to the length of the law. No nation is bound to admit the subjects of another nation into the country, and if they come in without permission, they can be imprisoned, punished or sent out of it. Witness the Governments of Japan, China, Russia. Formerly this was the practice of the Spanish monarchy. It is essentially the practice of the French Government at this hour. No man can go into France without his passport, or stay there, or come away from there without the sanction of the Government.

The law must be so, because every nation and people are sovereign upon their own soil. They can admit whom they please, and reject whom they please, to the privilege of coming into the country when the emigrant is a foreigner. Such foreigner owes no allegiance to the Government or people when he comes into the country. The Government and people owe him no protection whatever, unless he comes by permission, or by treaty, or by law. A stranger has no more right to intrude himself into a country where he owes no allegiance and gains no permission, than he has to intrude himself into a private domicil. His rights, strictly speaking, are just the same in each case. What is this idea in the law of presenting a stranger with the freedom of the City, but that the individual is an intruder? True, he may be an intruder by toleration, and not subject himself to punishment, and so may a stranger when he goes into a man's house; but the right of ejection and expulsion remains at the option of the owner. Now, much less are a Government or people bound to admit a stranger guilty of or charged with crime into their dominions or domicils. The individual coming here has no rights which he can claim at the hands of our Government. We owe him no protection; he owes us no allegiance, or assistance, or duties, which we can exact of him when not rendered voluntarily; and if he is a criminal, self-preservation gives us the right to eject him from the country—else we are bound to receive all the robbers, felons, pirates and enemies from all the world into our own bosoms and dwellings. Now, there is no such obligation on any Government or people to receive strangers who are charged with crimes, or accused of crimes, or who are represented to be criminals, by the sovereign or his agents, to whom the criminal owes his allegiance. The presumption of law is, that the nation and Government of every man, to whom he owes allegiance, and of whom he is a subject, will be friendly to him and protect him. The question is not between the individual who intrudes himself into a country uninvited, and the Government in which he seeks a refuge, but between the two Governments. In other words, the nation to whom the fugitive owes his allegiance and the Government where he has fled are the parties to any controversy which may arise upon the expulsion of the fugitive. The fugitive has no legal rights at all. If he is carried out of the country in which he has taken shelter, no injustice or wrong has been done him, for he is a trespasser and wrong-doer, and a man only living in the nation to which he has fled, by toleration, and not by any right whatever. We now come to the point: How is the man to be got out of the country? We answer: By the executive power of the Government, and not by the judicial power, unless the legislative power has directed the manner and method of proceeding by a statute. A criminal, loaded with all the crimes in the world, might otherwise run around the world, and go into every kingdom and claim protection and the rights of law. We are told by all the books that pirates are outlaws. So are felons. There is no difference in reason or law between the two. The Spanish Governor and the Spanish Minister demanded the surrender of the Spanish fugitive, Arguelles. This authorized the President, the Secretary of State, and Mr. Murray, the United States Marshal, to take the fugitive out of the country. In looking at authorities on this subject, we refer to Kent, vol. 1, pages 31 and 37. He lays it down in express terms that the law of nations is a part of the common law of our country, and he adopts the rule in the broadest terms that criminals fleeing from this country to another country, can and should be delivered up when demanded by their sovereign, whether a treaty of extradition exists between the nations or not. We quote his own words:

"If there be no authority in this country—State or National—to surrender such a fugitive, then it is idle to talk about the authority of the law of nations as a part of the common law. Then public law—the personification, as it were, of national justice—becomes a mere nonentity, the beautiful figment of philosophers, and destitute of all real influence on the fortunes of mankind."

The Attorney-General, in an opinion delivered by him, (June 26, 1792,) says:

"That the law of nations, though not specially adopted by the Constitution or any municipal act, is essentially a part of the law of the land. Its obligations commence and runs with the existence of a nation, subject to modifications on some points of indifference. Indeed a people may regulate it so as to be binding upon the departments in any form whatever; but with regard to foreigners, every change is at the peril of the nation which makes it."—(Opinion of Attorney-General, vol. 1, page 9.)

We may conclude that Marshal Murray, in carrying off the Spanish fugitive, has acted strictly in conformity to law, and that the indictments against him must fail. GROTIUS.

Internal Revenue.—Semi-official announcement is made in the *Evening Journal* at Albany, that the collections in the Fourteenth Internal Revenue District of this State, embracing the city and county of Albany and the county of Schoharie, for the month of April, 1864, amount to $173,466 78. Of this sum one concern is said to have paid upward of $50,000. The 32d District paid over through its efficient and energetic collector, as the total of collections for the Government in that same month of April, the snug sum of $525,891 77. It is proper to add that this district is made up of three small wards; that the Income Tax constitutes a very insignificant item in the annual returns, and that the largest assessments are paid directly into the Treasury at Washington. In such results may be found a reasonable guaranty of the energy and fidelity of the assessor and collector, deputies, assistants and clerks, in their respective departments.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news this morning from Gen. GRANT is of a very interesting nature. The intelligence is up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning, at which time he was in the successful execution of another of his remarkable movements upon LEE's flank. On Thursday night our army was all withdrawn from the south bank of the North Anna, and immediately put on the march for Hanover Ferry, on the Pamunkey River, at least *twenty miles southeast of his former position*, below the confluence of the North and the South Anna, *and within twelve miles of Richmond*. Our cavalry secured the ferry, capturing seventy-five prisoners, and advancing at once, occupied Hanovertown, a small village, only a short distance from the ferry. Gen. GRANT says the whole army moved with great rapidity and in the highest spirits. The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, as only a small force of rebels was met. *Hanovertown* must not be mistaken for *Hanover Court-house*, which is fully eight miles *northwest* of the former, and which was, yesterday morning, occupied by BRECKENRIDGE with a force of from three to five thousand infantry and two brigades of cavalry. Hanovertown is about fourteen miles above White House, on the Pamunkey, and not to exceed twelve or fourteen miles from Richmond. By this movement Gen. GRANT has reduced his former distance from Richmond one half, and must certainly be as near the rebel capital as LEE himself. Our special dispatch announces that LEE has retreated from his strong position at Sexton's Junction, which is probably true in view of GRANT's movements. GRANT's supplies must now come to him either by way of Urbanna on the Rappahannock, or by way of West Point on the York.

From Gen. SHERMAN there is also important news. He flanked JOHNSTON out of his strong position at Altoona, when the latter immediately moved out and placed himself in front of SHERMAN at Dallas, at a point where the roads fork to go to Marietta and Atlanta. The country was densely wooded, with few roads, and generally bad to fight in. No decisive engagement had occurred up to yesterday morning.

From Gen. BUTLER there is nothing new. Our special correspondent, writing on Friday, says that a reconnoissance the previous evening developed the fact that the rebels were still in force in front of our position.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill amending the Charter of Washington, so as to provide for the registration of voters, was passed. Mr. DOOLITTLE introduced a joint resolution of thanks to Col. BAILEY, who saved Admiral PORTER's fleet in the Red River, and authorizing the President to have a gold medal struck and presented to him in the name of the people of the United States. The Senate then considered the Internal Revenue Bill, and after discussion, by a vote of 25 to 15, struck out the clause taxing spirits on hand. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House was not in session.

GENERAL NEWS.

Comptroller BRENNAN, yesterday, opened thirty proposals, covering seventy-five bids, for an issue of "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Fund Bonds," at 6 per cent. interest, and redeemable in successive annual installments of $500,000 each, from Nov. 1873. The bids footed up $3,784,200. Only two were at par; the others were at premium rates of from one-half of one to four and a half per cent. Mr. ETHAN A. ALLEN bid for the whole sum, ($2,000,000,) and nothing less than the whole, at 1½ per cent. This is the largest bid from a private individual ever before made for any City or County stock of New-York. The making of the awards was deferred till to-morrow. The list of the bids may be found elsewhere.

The Citizens' Association holds, nearly every evening, meetings in the various Wards. Mass meetings have also been held at Manhattanville and Harlem within a week past, and another will take place at Yorkville on Friday evening next, which will be attended by citizens of both the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Friday states that Gen. HUNTER's army is no longer at Cedar Creek. Everything calculated to impede its progress was sent to the rear, and only one wagon to a regiment was allowed. Gen HUNTER had issued a general order stating that the army was to live upon the country through which it passed, and, if necessary, horses and mules were to be butchered for meat.

Flour and Corn were less active on Saturday, owing in part to the advanced claims of holders. Liberal sales of Wheat were reported, chiefly to arrive, at firmer rates for prime lots. Provisions were in less demand; Pork and Butter were somewhat cheaper; Lard was a shade dearer. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Sugars, Tallow, Petroleum, Wool, Tobacco, Whisky and Sole Leather at buoyant prices. Hides, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Seeds, Salt, Teas, Coffee, Rice and Naval Stores were inactive. The Freight market was quiet, with 668 vessels of all classes in port.

THE CASE OF THE GEORGIA.—By the *Asia's* mails we have the report of the discussion on the case of the *Georgia* raised by Mr. BARING's motion in the House of Commons. The debate does not appear to have been very extended. The Attorney-General, speaking for the Government, set great store by the fact that, in referring to numerous cases which had been decided in the Supreme Courts of the United States, he could find no trace of a case where such a ship as the *Georgia* had been excluded from the ports of this country. Mr. COBDEN, taking the broad, as opposed to the mere technical, view of the case, pointed out in strong terms the vast injury inflicted on the trade of the United States by the immunity which privateering had thus far enjoyed. He considered this the gravest part of the question in our relations with the United States. What he feared in the relations between the two peoples of the same race, was the keeping up of a gigantic material grievance, such as we were now rearing up by these transactions.

It does not appear, however, that Mr. COBDEN had any practical suggestions to offer, for he doubted if legislation could remedy the evil. The motion and the debate, therefore, were in a measure practically without result.

The Situation in Virginia.

The news we print this morning, announces very important results of Gen. GRANT's latest operations. It seems that on Thursday night he withdrew his army from the south side of the North Anna, and commenced another flank movement down the Pamunky, about twenty miles in a southeasterly direction, and placing his whole army across that river at Hanovertown, by Friday noon, within twelve miles of Richmond, and again threatening LEE's right flank. The movement was bold and hazardous, but it seems to have been quickly executed, and to have been a complete surprise to the enemy. Gen. LEE is reported to have abandoned his strong position on the South Anna, and to be falling back directly upon Richmond. This is probably in consequence of the operations of Gen. GRANT. Richmond will at last be defended by the entire rebel army in Virginia behind its intrenchments, but with equal strength, numbers, guns and ability, which GRANT undoubtedly possesses, we fully believe the destruction of the rebel army, and the fall of the rebel capital, can only be a question of time.

The rebels have decided for us a fact that has been somewhat doubted on our own side, viz.: Did GRANT or did LEE move first from Spottsylvania? The Richmond papers of the 24th, extracts from which we print elsewhere, completely settle the point. They state, with unusual frankness, that GRANT commenced his movement, and that his whole army was in motion *nearly twenty-four hours before Lee found it out*. On Saturday afternoon, (GRANT having left on Friday night,) LEE ordered a division out to make an assault on a portion of our line. Our pickets were driven in, and the rebels entered our intrenchments to find them held by a line of skirmishers only, who retired in good order. Then, and not till then, did LEE order a retreat. His army was immediately started southward, making a forced march all Saturday night, and all day Sunday, reaching the North Anna only two hours in advance of GRANT, who, in the execution of his flank movement, had to march by a circuitous route nearly double the distance, and at the same time had to guard against any possible misfortune in the hazardous undertaking. The Richmond press squirm terribly in their announcements of this retrograde movement on the part of LEE, denying that it is a retreat, but that on the contrary *he has pursued Grant*, and can now fight him in a stronger and better position. "It is irritating to think, though," remarks the *Examiner*, "how the Yankee press will glorify this movement." The question, therefore, as to whether GRANT flanked LEE out of his position at Spottsylvania or not, seems to be settled in the affirmative, and it is not surprising to hear that he has done the same thing on the South Anna.

Unvarnished Reports.

The effect of the concession to public opinion which was made by the War Department when it undertook, at the opening of the present campaign, to give a succinct diary of each day's military movements, is beneficially apparent in numerous ways. Indeed, we have yet had barely time to estimate the full value of an explicit statement, at brief intervals, of the progress of the campaign—of the actual advantages gained, of the possible reverses endured, of important changes in the position of the contesting armies, of the estimated number of the wounded, and of measurably accurate records of the lost. To find a just appreciation of the worth of this new provision in our military administration, we should probably have to make personal inquest among the thousands of bereaved households around us, or wait for the judgment of those of our faithful, anxious, eager countrymen abroad, who have had to bear, for many and many a weary week, during all these years of war, the jibes, the contumely, and the leering insolence of open enemies or faithless friends—when the reckless newsman carried abroad the story of victory to-day, which to-morrow was ruthlessly to turn into defeat.

To both of these classes, it will be found, we shall not appeal in vain for testimony, at once ample and conclusive, as to the merits of the innovation on rigid military routine which the daily war bulletin has introduced into the public administration. Both the suffering households at home and anxious exiles abroad, we feel assured, will cheerfully volunteer their evidence in support of the change. But we shall not appeal in vain to other witnesses. The commander in the field, from the chief of the army, down to the youngest general of brigade, must have felt, during all this closing month of fierce and all but ceaseless battle, that the public opinion on which his fame is to rest was more honestly informed and more carefully instructed, alike as to his task and the mode in which he performed it, after each succeeding day's engagement, than it had ever been before. If he occasionally lost the questionable honor of an overdrawn and garish picture of his exploits, he had the assurance that he was less likely than he had been before to become the butt of derision, as the hero of unaccomplished labor and unachieved success.

Nor has the change been without a direct and beneficial effect upon that conscienceless class of camp-followers who have assumed in so many instances, the responsibilities, while utterly destitute of the qualifications, of military historians in the field. The occupation of this class, it is true, is not yet entirely gone; for there are journals whose existence depends on the supply of travestied reports alike from the field and the fireside. But the trade in falsified war intelligence has suffered a stunning blow—a blow from which we are fain to hope it will not recover. Rarely does the Philadelphia or Cairo bulletinist now get his pestiferous "rumors" and his equally pestiferous prophecies into print, before the official or authentic intelligence of the day has been previously so widely circulated that the imposition becomes in a measure harmless.

The general result is a clear and unmistakable gain on the side of truth. The public taste, too apt to crave for sensational food at times like these, is corrected and purified; and people begin to acquire the discreet and becoming habit of hearing indifferent news with fortitude, and news of victory with subdued and sober satisfaction. The days of deep and unavailing depression have gone, as we trust have also the days when the mercurial crowd went into periodical spasms of glee. The community altogether, in having become soberer, have become wiser; and good men will pray that the change may be permanent.

Independence of Labor—Thoughts for Workers.

The system of coöperative manufacturing associations, into which the operatives both in France and England have been entering so largely of late years, in order to secure the capitalist's profits and wages free of superintendence, for division among the workers themselves, has made an important step in advance within the last few weeks, by its extension to the iron trade in England. The master puddlers in the North have sought to put down the Trades' Unions, by dismissing all men who refused to sign a pledge not to belong to them, or in other words, by forming a combination of their own. Both parties are now standing gazing defiantly at each other, but a number of the men have begun work for themselves on the coöperative system, and bid fair to succeed.

Nobody who watches the signs of the times in this country can avoid hoping that the working classes here may soon follow the example of their fellows in Europe, and whenever possible, start in business on their own account. It is now universally acknowledged by the ablest political thinkers, that it is only by the rise and progress of a movement of this sort that we can be saved, in the long run, from the growth and establishment of a sort of feudalism, less coarse, but fully as degrading as that of the middle ages—the feudalism of trade. The tendency of the times is to divide society into two classes, the one a small one, composed of great capitalists, doing business on an immense scale—and the other of operatives, working for weekly wages, living from hand to mouth, in a state of abject dependence on their employers. Here in America, owing to our abundance of fertile land, this tendency has not so far made itself as manifest as in Europe; but we are just now doing everything in our power to encourage it. We are shutting out foreign products by high tariffs, and consequently driving a large proportion of the capital of the country into manufactures, and bringing over vast hordes of European emigrants to work the mills. Under this system, towns are springing up and growing rapidly, inhabited exclusively by operatives, earning a precarious subsistence, both owing to their dependence on the will of one man, and to the frequent recurrence of financial crises, and the speculative spirit of the capitalists. Just now the operatives are reaping golden harvests, owing to the scarcity of laborers, but this clearly will not last after the close of the war. The condition of the population in our great towns is, there is no denying it, approximating every year more and more closely to that of the population of Manchester, and Leeds and Lyons.

There is amongst the native Americans, as well as amongst the Irish, an almost universal eagerness to escape from the country, and crowd into the cities. Agricultural pursuits are every year becoming more distasteful, and our legislation, except the Homestead Law, rather favors the disposition of the new arrivals from Europe to herd together in the streets and factories, instead of going out to plow and sow.

There is but one means of avoiding the evils with which this threatens us. No education, or cheap newspapers, or any other political nostrum will prevent the rapid growth of population and consequent increase of competition in the labor market, from reducing the operatives in the manufacturing districts sooner or later to a state of degradation that would render them a very dangerous element in a Republic. Nor can legislation do anything to help them. The remedy must come from themselves. They must carry on their own business, manage their own affairs, sell their own goods, as so many companies of workmen are now doing in France and England. Nothing else will ever furnish them so much money to save, with so strong an inducement to save it, with such an effective training in habits of order, forethought, industry and self-restraint. In short, it is only in this way that we can secure the existence, in a manufacturing community, of a class corresponding to the yeomanry of agricultural communities; a class which in all countries and all ages has been the bone and sinew of the land, the strongest bulwark and cheapest defence of free government.

THREE-CENT CURRENCY.—It is suggested that the slips for the proposed three-cent currency be so distinctly made in size and color as to prevent any mistake in their use, so that, in a dark omnibus or car at night, the shape will guide the selection among other denominations. To do this, the shape should be made about one-fifth *narrower* than the currency of other denominations, and the length the same as that of the five cent. Let it be a plain white face with a large and heavy black figure 3 in the centre—the back ornamented to prevent counterfeiting. The paper to be used should be of the best bank note paper, very flexible and tough.

When the issue of paper currency was under consideration, it was proposed to have it represented in four lengths and four colors—the 50 cents to be the longest, the 25 cents shorter, the 10 cents shorter still, and the 5 cents the shortest. This arrangement was intended to prevent the alteration and passage of a lower denomination for a higher sum—the color and length quickly aiding the judgment in the amount represented. It is to be regretted that this simple plan had not been fully carried out, as it was only in part. When the Government renew the emission for the old and worn-out soiled bills, it is to be hoped that this plan will be carried out, taking in with it the three cent issue. Just now, the narrow plan for it is the best.

Street-Cleaning—Some Practical Suggestions.

Every one knows our perpetual difficulties with regard to the cleaning of the streets. Under all the various administrations of the City which have taken charge of this important work, no essential progress has been made. Heaps of garbage still fill the gutters in front of the tenement-houses; the refuse left by thousands of families still cumbers the streets and poisons the air; some quarters of the City are noxious with the pestilential stenches and foul odors arising from these heaps of decaying matter. If the lower wards be left long in their present condition, a more fatal pestilence than the typhoid which is now raging, will be inevitable. It will be observed that the more respectable the street, the fewer of these festering piles appear, and the cleaner the drains and alley-ways. Indeed, often in a single street, there will be a distinct boundary-line between filth and cleanliness, where private houses end and tenement houses begin—so that one part of the City will be comparatively clean and pure and healthy, while the other is fetid with foul odors and desolated with the ravages of disease. The cleanly and respectable part of New-York is probably the healthiest city locality in the world, and were it not for the pestilential winds which sweep over from the neglected portions, it would probably show a higher ratio of births to deaths than any other great city of modern times.

Now, the simple difficulty evidently is, apart from the more slovenly habits of the poorer classes, that there is no sufficient receptacle for the necessary refuse of each family, and no organized labor for carrying it off. Every private house has its own ash-barrel and garbage-box, which is taken out at certain times for its contents to be removed by the City carts. A tenement house will contain from twenty-five to fifty families, each making its own proper amount of refuse. This is taken down to the door, and there being no proper receptacle, is thrown into the street, or if there be a box for the purpose, the carelessness of the poor tenants leads them to neglect it. The garbage becoming hardened by the cold or moistened by rain and snow, is not easily gathered by the street carts, and is consequently left in the gutters to rot, and to poison the health of the district.

This public nuisance might be entirely prevented by some simple measures. Let the "Citizens' Association," for instance, which is doing such an excellent work in the City, procure the passage of a City ordinance, making it the duty of the landlord to provide a proper receptacle for the garbage of a tenement house, and rendering him liable to a fine, if any refuse is left in the street, in front of the building. Such an ordinance could be executed by the police, as thoroughly as that which enjoins the cleaning of the sidewalks from snow. It would then become the interest of the landlord to keep an agent in every tenement house to see that no refuse is thrown into the streets, just as he keeps one now to prevent damage to the halls and stairways of the building. Every tenant would then be obliged to deposit the leavings of his household in the public box, for fear of paying the penalty by being turned out, or by some pecuniary fine. The whole household would be forced to be clean as regards the street, just as they are forced now to sweep the sidewalks clean.

The next step would be to secure the passage of another act, requiring the City officials having charge of cleaning the streets to remove the garbage in every street twice each day, on penalty of a fine, when the neglect was properly reported.

If the Association could also itself employ some Inspectors to report all cases of neglect of these ordinances, it would add to the efficiency of the method proposed.

Such a plan, well carried out, with sufficient street sweeping, would sweep Cherry and Water streets as clean as Fifth-avenue, and would cause the neighborhood of the tenement houses to be as healthful as the best quarters of the City. No heaps of decaying vegetable and rotting animal matter would scatter pestilence through the air.

All the immense refuse of a large City would flow easily off to fertilize barren districts elsewhere, and the New-York poorer Wards would enjoy the benefit of the salubrious air and the pure breezes which so renovate the other portions of the City. A similar plan for removing the offal of tenement houses, is employed with complete success in Paris and London. Why could it not be equally well employed here? Nothing is needed but organization and energy, to make our streets as pure and healthy as those of any city in the world.

GARIBALDI AND FRENCH IMPERIALISM.—The foolish and talkative Marquis DE BOISSY seems determined not to allow the castigation he recently administered to the Prince of Wales to be at once forgotten. The *Moniteur* suppressed the most offensive portion of the Marquis' speech relating to the Prince's visit to GARIBALDI, but the indignant Senator has found a special organ to give his report to the world in full. The organ in question is the *Independance Belge*, and the following is the suppressed portion of the speech, which is now authoritatively laid before the public:

> "We have seen, shame on the present age! shame on a certain country, and not, thank Heaven, on us! We have seen the heir to the Crown of England sully his royal hand by contact with the hand of the filibuster, in rebellion against the laws of his country and against his King, and who calls MAZZINI his master and his friend! A '93 is announcing itself in England, and I earnestly hope for it as a merited chastisement. The revolution, cajoled by Princes, cajoles them in turn; it flatters them, and turns them to account, and on the day on which it can obtain nothing more devours them. Let the imprudent Prince who has just dishonored, debased and degraded himself, not be deceived; the step which he took to descend into the sewer was a first step toward the scaffold."

It seems—looking to these and similar speeches—as if Lord PALMERSTON is really paying an extravagant price for keeping the august ally of England in pleasant humor.

The French Attack upon our Prize Courts.

We called attention some time since to an article in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Paris, upon Judge BETTS' decision in the case of the prize *Springbok*, and pointed out what we thought were errors in its statements of fact and in its reasoning. The former were so glaring that we were sure that the writer could never have seen the decision of the court, and such proves to have been the case, for another article has recently made its appearance in that paper, an extract from which we published a few mornings since, in which the writer returns to the charge, having now before him, as he says, "the entire printed text of that judgment."

The article is long and able. The advocates for the *Springbok* could hardly have made a more able argument in her favor before the court, and as the writer had the opinion of the court before him, there is no repetition of the gross errors of fact which characterized his former production. But a careful perusal of it, with all the consideration due to its source, (for the former article was alleged to be inspired by the Imperial Government,) has failed to convince us of the justice or authority or legality of the views which it lays down. We still think that Judge BETTS' opinion is supported by reason and by authority.

The law which the Judge laid down was, that if the owner of contraband goods intend to send them to a belligerent port and, to carry out that intention, sends them from one neutral port to another, from which he may ship them with less risk to their ultimate destination, they may be captured as well before they reach the neutral port as after, and that if contraband goods are in a cargo, all the goods belonging to the same owners are also forfeited. These doctrines the writer of this article calls "heresies," "doctrines unknown to national jurisprudence," "doctrines which are repugnant to reason, and which strike at the root of the inviolable rights of neutrals." He declares boldly

> 1. That the presence of contraband goods in a cargo does not carry with it the "forfeiture of other goods, though belonging to the same owners; and
>
> 2. That the conveyance of every description of goods between neutral ports is perfectly lawful, no matter what may be the possible, *premeditated, ulterior*, or suspected destination of the goods."

And this is not to be understood as meaning only that the conveyance of such goods is lawful as far as the ship which conveys them is concerned, but that it is lawful as to the goods themselves.

Let us consider this last proposition, limiting ourselves, however, to the one case where the "premeditated" destination of the goods is to a belligerent port, which is the case of the *Springbok*. As to "possible" or "suspected" destinations perhaps we should not differ so much with the writer of the article.

Now, as the writer very truly and appropriately says, "In law, as in philosophy, when a doubtful point has to be cleared up it is necessary to revert to first principles." These principles he proceeds to lay down as follows:

> "What is the rule of law which regulates the relations of neutral with belligerent nations? It is that the *former shall in no manner take part in the acts of the war*, and that the latter shall not cause any of its consequences to afflict the former. *The obligation of the neutral is to convey no succor to the belligerent.* The right of the belligerent is to hinder any succor reaching his enemy."

And, so far, we should heartily agree with him. It must be borne in mind also that it is not the actual giving of succor to a belligerent which violates the neutral obligation, but the intention to give it. If it were otherwise, no neutral property could ever be captured at sea—for, until it arrives at its destination in the country of the belligerent, the succor is not given but only intended.

Now, keeping this principle in mind, it is easy to apply it to the case in hand. Can there be a shadow of doubt that, if the owners of the cargo which was contraband of war on the *Springbok*, were sending it to Nassau with the intention of themselves sending it thence to Charleston, they were so sending it with the intention of giving succor to the rebels, and were thus guilty of a violation of their neutral obligations just as much when they were sending it from London to Nassau, as if they were sending it from London to Charleston direct? The intention is the same in both cases. The only difference is that in the latter case the shipper adopts what he considers more efficient means of carrying out his intention, and this surely should not entitle him to immunity, but the contrary.

The writer quotes from HAUTEFEUILLE, PRATT, Lord STOWELL and "Historicus," to prove that to constitute contraband of war there must be a "hostile destination." He does not define what he means by "destination," nor do they. We mean by it the port at which the adventure then on foot terminates. With that meaning the authorities which he cites are authorities for our view of the law, and no other meaning is consistent with their language. Thus he quotes from "Historicus" as follows: "In a question of contraband the destination of a ship is everything. Going *bona fide* to a neutral port, no goods are or can be treated as contraband." Unless our view is correct, the words *bona fide* should be left out. This writer acknowledges no such limitation. He boldly declares that no goods going to a neutral port, whether *bona fide* or otherwise, are contraband.

He quotes also from KENT's *Commentaries* as follows:

> "Neutral property passing from neutral port to neutral port is free from seizure and condemnation, no matter how well adapted it may be to the use of belligerents, and both vessel and cargo are free from arrest until they start upon a voyage to the enemy. In other words, the shipment of contraband of war which only applies to a shipment to belligerents, as between neutral and neutral, *if designed for delivery or sale in neutral port*, is free from arrest."

He does not tell us whereabouts in KENT these words, or another sentence which he also quotes, are to be found, and we have been unable to find them, or anything to their effect. But, assuming the quotation to be correct, why was the limitation made which is embraced in the words that we have italicised? If this writer's view be correct, such goods are free from arrest though designed for delivery or sale, not in a neutral port, but in a belligerent port. This authority is clearly in our favor.

There are other well settled rules of prize law which strongly sustain our view of this question. Thus a neutral vessel is not allowed to sail with the intention of going to a blockading station even to make inquiries. She is not allowed to place herself in the vicinity of a blockaded port. If a blockaded port and a neutral port are in the same bay, she is good prize, though ostensibly destined to the neutral port. In none of these cases is the point to which she is aiming her course within the belligerent country, but in all of them her real "destination," the port at which the adventure then on foot is to terminate, is considered to be within it, and her intent to go there, not directly but indirectly, is a violation of her neutral obligations. Suppose a vessel were to sail with the intent to deliver her cargo in mid-ocean on board another vessel, which was then to carry it to a belligerent port, would there be a doubt that her cargo would be good prize? It would have a hostile destination in our meaning of the word, but, if this writer is right, neither she nor her cargo could be seized.

It is a little remarkable that the writer is not able to cite a single case in which the facts were like this, which was decided the other way—not a single authority in which the point of a *premeditated* destination of the goods to an enemy port is discussed. He says that the theory of "intermediate voyages has been maintained by only one authority of great weight—Lord STOWELL—and even that eminent jurisconsult did not always adhere to it." But he cites no case in which Lord STOWELL released a vessel or goods which had such a premeditated destination. He adds:

> "Against Lord STOWELL's exceptional ruling we might cite not only numerous contrary decisions of his Lordship, but *the imposing opinion of Sir William Scott*, who, on many occasions, held that the *bona fide* destination to a neutral port placed the vessel out of the reach of all capture."

It is a pity that the writer did not take the trouble to explain how a decision that a *bona fide* destination to a neutral port freed goods from capture, was an authority to show that they were also free when they were not *bona fide* destined thither. It would have been more satisfactory, also, if at least one of the "numerous contrary decisions" of Lord STOWELL had been cited to us. Is it uncharitable for us to suppose that the writer makes the assertion that there are such decisions without having examined the books? If he had examined them carefully, at least he ought not to have made the blunder of speaking of Lord STOWELL and Sir WILLIAM SCOTT as different persons.

To sum up the question on this point. It is perfectly clear that the charge made by this writer upon Judge BETTS of laying down new doctrine on this point, is disproved by the article itself, which admits that Lord STOWELL laid down the same. If it is a "heresy," it is one which has the support of the most respectable English and American authorities; and the writer has not been able to cite a single authority who has gone so far in the contrary direction as his article goes. It is also equally clear on principle that the doctrine is just. He complains that the result of it is, that "contraband goods, if intended to be ultimately forwarded to a belligerent port, are condemned to immobility." In other words, he complains that a neutral who has the intention of violating his obligation to "convey no succor to the belligerent" is not allowed to take without hindrance those means which he thinks will secure his success in such violation. He claims that Judge BETTS' theory is one "against which common sense and equity revolt." In our view that might be said with far more truth of his own position, which admits that a neutral must convey no succor to a belligerent, but claims that he may without hindrance enter upon such conveyance, if he only uses a neutral port as a cover; which admits that a belligerent may hinder succor from reaching his enemy, but claims that he must not interfere with such succor until it has reached the spot where it will be most difficult for him to hinder it.

MR. LINCOLN'S REPLY TO A PATRIOTIC OFFER.—Col. F. B. LOOMIS, of New-London, Conn., recently transmitted to the President a communication, offering to garrison Fort Trumbull with citizen soldiers for one hundred days, and clothe, equip and pay them at his own expense, thus allowing the present garrison of veterans to go to the front. To this liberal and patriotic offer President LINCOLN has replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th April, in which you offer to replace the present garrison of Fort Trumbull with volunteers, which you propose to raise at your own expense. While it seems inexpedient at this time to accept this proposition, on account of the special duties now devolving upon the garrison mentioned, I cannot pass unnoticed such a meritorious instance of individual patriotism. Permit me, for the Government, to express my cordial thanks to you for this generous and public-spirited offer, which is worthy of note among the many called forth in these times of national trial.

I am very truly your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

F. B. LOOMIS, Esq.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Abstract of its Provisions.

The following is an abstract of the new Tariff Bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee of the House on Friday, a portion of which we published yesterday:

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 27.

The following is an abstract of the Tariff Bill, reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means.

On and after the 1st of July next, in lieu of the duties heretofore charged, the following are to be imposed:

On teas, of all kinds, 25 cents per pound.

On all sugar not above No. 12, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; all sugar above No. 12, and not above No. 15, (not stove dried,) Dutch standard, in color, 3½ cents per pound; all sugar above No. 15, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard, in color, 4 cents per pound. All refined sugar in form of loaf, lump crushed, powdered, pulverized or granulated, and all stove-dried or other sugar above No. 20 Dutch standard in color, 5 cents per pound, colored 10 cents per pound.

On all other confectionary not otherwise provided for, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugar after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at 30 cents per pound or less, 15 cents per pound; and all confectionary valued above 30 cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, 50 cents ad valorem.

On molasses from sugar-cane, 12 cents per gallon.

On syrup of sugar-cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, 2½ cents per pound.

On brandy for first proof, $2 50 per gallon.

On other other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, for first proof, $2 per gallon.

On cordials and liquors of all kinds, and arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasse, ratafa and other similar spirituous beverages, not otherwise provided for, $2 per gallon.

On bay rum 15 cents per gallon.

On wines of all kinds valued at not over 50 cents per gallon, 20 cents per gallon, and 25 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 50 cents and not over $1 per gallon, 30 cents per gallon, and 25 per cent. ad valorem; provided that no champagne or sparkling wines in bottles shall pay a less rate of duty than $6 per dozen bottles, each bottle containing not more than one quart and less than one pint, or $6 per two dozen bottles, each bottle containining not more than one pint.

On all ales and beer in bottles, 35 cents, and otherwise than in bottles, 25 cents per gallon.

On cigars valued at $10, or less per thousand, 20 cents per pound, and 20 per centum advalorem; valued at over $20, and not over $40 per thousand $1 50 per pound, and 40 per centum advalorem; valued at over $75 per thousand $2 50 per pound, and 60 per centum advalorem; provided that paper cigars or cigaretts, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties imposed on cigars.

On snuff and snuff flour manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry or damp and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, 30 cents per pound.

On tobacco, in leaf, manufactured of all descriptions, and stemmed tocacco not otherwise provided for, 50 cents per pound.

The bill increases all the rates on iron, equal as near as may be, to the internal duties, and so as to steel, which is a fraction over; on some manufactures of iron, including the smaller sizes, the duties have been slightly increased; on files, saws, and a few other articles, a compound duty, partly specific, and partly ad valorem; on screws, commonly called wood screws 2 inches or over in length, 6½ cents per pound; less than 2 inches in length, 9½ cents per pound; on screws of any other metal than iron, and all other screws of iron except wood screws, 35 per cent. ad valorem; on iron in pigs $9 per ton; on vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on imitations of said irons $1, and potters' iron, stoves and stove plates of cast iron, 1½ cents per pound; on cast iron steam, gas and water pipes, 1½ cents per pound; on cast iron butts and ranges, 2½ cents per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, 35 cents ad valorem; on old scrap iron, $9 per ton; on steel in form not otherwise provided for, 30 per cent. ad valorem; on cross-cut saws 10 cents per lineal foot; on mill, pit and drag saws not over 9 inches wide, 12½ cents per lineal foot.

On all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, 35 per centum ad valorem; provided that all articles partially manufactured of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.

On bituminous coal and shale, $1 25 for a ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel. On all other kinds of coal 60 cents per ton.

On coke and cannel coal 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On lead, in pigs and bars, 2 cents per pound; old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, 2 cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipes or shot, 2½ cents per pound. Pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, 2 cents per pound. Lead ore, 1½ cents per pound.

On copper in pigs, bars and ingots, 2½ cents per pound. Copper, old and fit only to be remanufactured, 2 cents pound. Sheathing copper, in sheets, 48 inches long and 14 inches wide, weighing from 14 to 15 ounces per square foot, 3½ cents per pound. Copper rods, balls, nails, spikes, copper bottom, copper in sheets or plates, called brazier copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On zinc, spelter, or tin, manufactured in blocks or, pigs, 1½ cents per pound; on zinc, spelter or tin, in sheets, 2½ cents per pound.

On all wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the Alpaca goat, or other like animals unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place from whence exported to the United States, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, 3 cents per pound; or exceeding 12 cents and not exceeding 24 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound, exceeding 24 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem; provided that any wool of the sheep or hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per pound, and 10 per centum ad valorem, anything in this act to the contrary, notwithstanding; provided further, that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag or package, and the aggregate contents of the bale, bag or package shall be approved by appraisers at a rate exceeding 24 cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of 10 cents per pound, and ten per centum ad valorem; and when bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than 10 per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the quality, and no bale, bag or package shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of a lower value; and provided further, that wool which shall be increased in value by being scoured or cleaned, except while on the sheep, shall pay, in addition to the duties herein provided, 50 per centum of the amount of such duties. Sheepskins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem, and on flocks, waste or shoddy, 3 cents per pound.

On Wilton, Saxony and Ambasson, Axminister, patent velvet, Tournay velvet, and tapestry velvet carpets and carpetings, Brussells carpet, wrought by the Jacquard machine, and all medallion or whole carpets valued at $1 25 or under, per square yard, 70 cents per square yard; valued at over $1 25 per square yard, providing that no carpet, carpeting or rugs of the foregoing description shall pay a duty of less than 50 per centum ad valorem on Brussells and tapestry Brussells carpets and carpeting, printed on the warp or otherwise, 55 cents per square yard; on all treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted chain Venetian carpets and carpeting, 40 cents per square yard; on Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets and carpeting, 35 cents per square yard; on hemp or jute carpeting 8 cents per square yard; on druggets, bauking and felt carpets and carpeting, printed, colored or otherwise, 25 cents per square yard; on carpets and carpeting of wool, flax or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise specified, 40 per centum ad valorem; provided that mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides or other portions of carpets or carpetings shall be subject to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description; and on all other mats, screens, hassocks and rugs, 45 per centum ad valorem.

On woolen clothes, woolen shawls and all manufactures of wool, of every description, wholly or in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 35 per cent. ad valorem. On goods of like description when valued at over $2 per square yard, or weighing less than tenounces per square yard, a duty in addition to the foregoing rates, of 5 per cent. ad valorem; provided, that goods of like description composed of worsted, and weighing over eight ounces to the square yard, shall be subject to pay the same duties and rates of duty herein provided.

For woolen cloths on endless belts or felts for paper, and blanketing for printing machines, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On flannels, uncolored, valued 30 cents or less per square yard, 12 cents per pound, and 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at above 30 cents per square yard, and on all flannels colored, printed or plaided, not otherwise provided for, and flannels composed in part of cotton, 20 cents per pound and 35 per centum ad valorem; on flannel composed in part of silk, 50 per centum ad valorem.

On hats of wool, 35 per centum ad valorem.

On woolen and worsted yarn valued at 50 cents and not over $1 per pound, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 25 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $1 per pound, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto, 30 per centum ad valorem. On woolen and worsted yarn for carpets, valued at less than 50 cents per pound, and not exceeding in fineness No. 14, 16 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, composed wholly or in part of wool, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except hoisery, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On blankets of all kinds, made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 28 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per cent. ad valorem; valued above 28 cents and not exceeding 40 cents per pound, 20 cents per pound, and 30 per centum ad valorem; on balmorals and goods of a similar description or used for like purpose, composed of wool, worsted or any other material, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures not otherwise provided for, and ladies' dress goods, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, or mohair, or goats' hair, gray or uncolored, not exceeding in value the sum of 40 cents per square yard, 4 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 20 per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 4 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 25 per centum ad valorem; on all goods of similar description, if stained, colored or printed, not exceeding the sum of 40 cents per square yard, 4 cents per square yard, and 30 per centum ad valorem; exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 4 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 35 per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 20 cents per pound, and in addition thereto 5 per centum ad valorem; on bunting and all other manufactures of worsted, or of which worsted shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, valued at 50 cents per square yard, 30 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over 50 cents per square yard, and all other oil-cloth, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on cotton, raw or manufactured, 2 cents per pound; on all manufactures of cotton except jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuff and goods of like description, not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, comprising the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 5 ounces per square yard, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, 5½ cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On finer and lighter goods of like descriptions exceeding 100 threads and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5½ cents per square yard; and in addition thereto 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On goods of like descriptions not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, 5 cents per square yard; if bleached, 5½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 5½ cents per square yard; and in addition thereto 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On all cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed ticking, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, plantation stuffs, and goods of like description, or for similar use, if unbleached, and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding 5 ounces to the square yard, 6 cents per square yard; if bleached, 6½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, 6½ cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On finer or lighter goods of like descriptions, exceeding 100 threads, and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, 6 cents per square yard; if bleached, 6½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, 6½ cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On goods of like descriptions, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, 7 cents per square yard; if bleached, 7½ cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, 7½ cents per square yard; and in addition thereto, 15 per cent. ad valorem. Provided, that upon all plain woven common goods, included or not included in the foregoing schedules, unbleached, valued at over 16 cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 20 cents per square yard; colored, valued at over 25 cents per square yard; and cotton jeans, dentims and drillings, unbleached, valued at over 20 cents per square yard; and all other cotton goods, of every description, the value of which shall exceed 25 cents per yard, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On spool thread of cotton 6 cents per dozen, the spools containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread; and in addition thereto 30 per cent. ad valorem; exceeding 100 yards for every additional 100 yards of thread on each spool or fractional part thereof, in excess of 100 yards, 6 cents, and 30 per cent. ad valorem on the excess.

On cotton shirts and draws, woven, or made on frames, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On cotton velvet, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On cotton braids, insertings, lace trimmings, or bobbinet, and all other manufactures of cotton, not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. ad valorem.

On brown and bleached linens, ducks, diapers, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, valued at 30 cents or less per square yard, 35 per cent. ad valorem; above 30 cents, 40 per cent. ad valorem.

On flax or linen carpet yarns, valued at 24 cents per pound, 25 per cent. ad valorem; above 24 cents, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On flax or linen thread, 40 per centum ad valorem; on tarred cables or cordage, 2½ cents per pound; on untarred cordage, 3½ cents per pound; on hemp yarns, 5 cents per pound; on coir yarn, 1½ cents per pound; on seines, 6½ cents per pound; on cotton bagging valued at 2 cents per square yard, 3 cents per pound—at over 2 cents a square yard, 4 cents per pound; on sail check, 30 per centum ad valorem; on Russia and other flax or hemp sheetings, 35 per centum ad valorem; on jute yarns, 20 per centum ad valorem; on other manufactures of jute or Sisal grass, 25 per centum ad valorem; on silk in the gum, 25 per centum ad valorem; on floss silks, 25 per centum ad valorem; on sewing silk, 40 per centum ad valorem; on silk or silk velvets, 50 per centum ad valorem; on silk ribbons, braids, buttons and fringes, 50 per centum; on earthenware and stoneware, 25 per centum; on china and porcelain ware ornamented, 50 per centum; on china and porcelain plain white, 40 per centum; on all manufactures of slate, 40 per centum; on unwrought clay pipe or fire clay, $5 per ton; on fullers' earth, $3 per ton; on white chalk, $10 per ton; on French chalk, 20 per centum; on all other chalks, 25 per centum; on plain or mould glassware, 35 per centum; on glass cut, stained, gilded or silvered, 40 per centum; on unpolished, cylinder, crown and common window glass, from 1½ to 3 cents, different sizes; on fluted, rolled or plate glass, from ¾ to 2 cents per square foot for different sizes; on cast, polished plate glass, unsilvered, from 3 to 50 cents per square foot; on cast, polished plate glass, silvered or looking glass plates, from 4 to 60 cents per square foot, with 30 per centum ad valorem for frames in addition; on porcelain or Bohemian glass, or watch crystals, or glass jars filled with sweetmeats or preserves, 40 per centum. on almonds, 6 cents per pound; shelled, 10 cents; on arrow root, 30 per centum; on crude brimstone, $5 per ton; in rolls, $10 per ton; on chicory root, 4 cents per pound; grounded or prepared, 5 cents per pound; on chloroform, 80 cents per pound; on collodion or ether, 75 cents per pound; on cologne water, $2 50 per gallon, and 50 per cent. ad valorem; on honey, 20 cents per gallon; on sugar of lead, 10 cents per pound; on oil croton, $1 per pound; olive oil, $1 per gallon; cloves, $1 50 per pound; on petroleum, crude, 10 cents per gallon refined, 30 cents.

On spirits turpentine, 30 cents per gallon.

On flour of sulphur, $20 per ton, and 15 per cent. ad valorem.

On tartaric acid, $1 50 per pound.

On vinegar, 10 cents per gallon.

On oxide of zinc, 2½ cents per pound.

On artificial flowers, ginger, jellies, chessmen, kid and other gloves, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On books, engravings and papers, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On cork, bark or wood, 25 per cent.

On hatters' furs, 15 per cent.

On fire-crackers, $1 per box of forty packs.

On gutta-percha, manufactured, 35 per cent.

On gunpowder not above 20 cents per pound, 6 cents and 20 per cent.; above 20 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On marble and statuary, $1 25 per cubic foot.

On Venice marble, 75 cents per cubic foot and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On mineral and medicinal waters, per quart, 3 cents and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On palm-leaf fans, 2 cents each.

On clay pipes, 35 per cent.

Meerschaum pipes, wood or porcelain pipes, $1 50 per gross, and 50 per cent. ad valorem.

On toilet or shaving soap, 10 cents per pound, and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On starch of potatoes or corn, 1 cent per pound, and 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Some other articles are taxed in this bill.

The decision of the Collector of Customs at the port of importation as to the rate and amount of duties is final, unless notice of dissatisfaction is made to the Collector in ten days from the payment of duty and appeal taken to the Secretary of the Treasury within thirty days.

A discriminating duty of ten per centum is levied on all goods brought in foreign vessels.

An Appeal for Loyal North Carolinians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Private letters from Newbern, N. C., confirm the accounts of the destitution of the white refugees from Little Washington and Plymouth, lately published by Surgeon HAND, United States Medical Director of that district, in your columns.

There are two thousand women and children needing help, a large proportion of them being the families of loyal North Carolina soldiers. The Government furnishes rations, and some blankets and quilts have been procured from the Sanitary Commission and the hospitals, but plain clothing or materials to make it, tin and iron cooking utensils would be most useful. Many ask for work, and some money to pay those who can sew for making clothing for others who cannot, is also desired.

Teachers and tracts are not now needed; but if a practical business man could be sent under the right auspices to distribute stores and assist these people in finding employment, it would be a Christian work.

Orders for free transportation can be procured at the office of the United States Quartermaster here for boxes of supplies to be sent to the relief of the poor whites. Packages should be marked "Surgeon HAND, Medical Director, Newbern, N. C., Sanitary Supplies."

Mrs. CHARLES WOOLSEY, No. 8 Brevoort-place, Tenth-street, will also receive and pack any donations sent to her within a fortnight.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 26, 1864.

Something to be Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since, in the Fourth-avenue City cars, there was a soldier, who had been wounded and was traveling to his home in Massachusetts. His arm had been bound up, and, with splinters to keep it set, was in a sling. By his countenance you might perceive that he had been, and was still, suffering severe pain. Some gentlemen came into the car on its route and sat on the same side of the car with that wounded and suffering solder; they engaged in conversation with him; he had his arm shattered in one of our late severe battles, and had a Government traveling pass to his home, until he recovered, to remain with his family and friends, in the State of Massachusetts. There was not a word of complaint, but there was a constant expression of countenance indicating intense and severe pain. A lady on the opposite side of the car, who had noticed this suffering patriot, and who was pleased with his mild and benign countenance, and observed his patient endurance, thought that he suffered more than appeared from his broken arm—there must be, from his frequent expression of anguish, other cause for his suffering than the arm. The lady became so interested in this soldier that, as she heard him tell the gentleman he was talking with that he was on his way to the New-Haven cars, to go home, she passed her own street, and went to the depot, to have a conversation with, and to inquire of the soldier more particulars of his case. On the way up a boy entered the car, and had an orange, which, boy-like, he was eating with great relish; the soldier cast a peculiar and longing look at that boy and at the orange, which was repeated during their ride; this was noticed by this lady, and when the soldier reached the depot and got out, the lady did the same, and then she purchased three oranges at a stand there, and spoke to the soldier, and requested him to take them. The soldier burst into tears, and thanked the lady for her kindness, and said he could not take them; the lady insisted, and, as he had been to fight for her protection, she wished to contribute at least a little to his comfort. After further conversation, he consented to take the oranges. The lady asked if he had any money, and if he had had anything to eat, to which, with tears streaming down his cheeks, he said, *he had no money, and had not had anything to eat since he left the hospital.* The lady put $2 into his hand for him to get something to eat on his way to Massachusetts; with tears, he repeated his thanks, and expressed his trust in God, and then they separated.

Now, the object of this is that such conduct should be known. It is a disgrace and shame that any soldier, either wounded or well, should be honorably discharged without means to get home. The traveling pass is not all that is needed; the means to procure food should be also given. It is no excuse for the heartless to say that Government has not made any appropriation; then, that should be done. The writer of this had a son honorably discharged, with others, on the Peninsula, and a traveling pass to Baltimore only, and not one cent of his pay was given, and from Baltimore to New-York City *he had to travel on foot*, except an occasional lift (as it is called) on the road, and no means to get any meals. The statute should forbid any discharge (except as a punishment) in either army or navy without pay accompanying the discharge, or funds to get meals on the way home. AMICUS.

A Naval Proposition to the Government.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears in your paper of this morning a leading article on "Our Iron-clad Navy." I notice on the part of some other papers, also, a timely attention to this subject.

In June, 1857, I addressed you two letters upon the subject of our maritime prospects at that time, which you printed. In January, 1862, I published a pamphlet on the prospect then before the country for a navy in the future, of which I respectfully inclose you now a copy. On some other occasions I have expressed my views to the public on these subjects through other channels.

You, this morning, in closing the valuable article above alluded to, suggest that it may yet be necessary for us "to take to copying the French and English plans" for our ships-of-war.

I beg leave hereupon to express an opinion—and you may, if you please, print it—that there is no evident need for so retrogressive and ruinous a course. It is for us, as a people, to develop for ourselves a navy of the new system; our circumstances demand it, and, Sir, we of this generation can do it, if we will. I am disposed to try.

If it be not within good time made apparent that the country can produce better plans, I am willing to furnish to the Government the designs for a vessel-of-war, to combine the generalized improvements of the age, in a swift and seaworthy ram-ship for ocean work, so far perfected as to fight independently of both the aid and the effect of gunnery.

I will furnish to the Government, for the bare cost of preparing them, the designs, model and necessary demonstrative explanations and calculations for such a ship, seeking no further pay from the Government, in any shape, for the use of plans, principles or devices, whether patentable or not; and moreover, I will give, so far as I can afford it, as much of my time as may be required in the connection, free of charge.

There will be neither heavy battery nor broadside armor; but, in lieu thereof, a ramming and chasing speed of from 28 to 30 feet per second in a seaway, indestructibly of ship and invulnerability in every vital part, to a high degree, unexcelled seaworthiness, and the ability to cross the Atlantic on a moderate speed without recoaling. There will be some objectionable points, of which two are prominent—the necessity to build in a dock and a great draught of water.

Or, I am willing to furnish to the Government plans, complete in the same way and on similar terms, for a dispatch vessel: speed to be 21 miles per hour in a seaway, with ability to carry coal for six days' steaming at that speed, in ordinary Atlantic weather.

I will not furnish these plans to any individual or any organization other than our Government, during the war.

I take the liberty of making this communication now, because I see that the country is beginning to feel what it has never heretofore really felt, the necessity for a true navy; and I deem it my duty at this time not to leave this much unsaid.

Very respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant, GEO. T. MAY.

STATEN ISLAND, May 25, 1864.

Sailors' Claims.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I again ask the favor of a space in your popular journal to be devoted to the interest of the officers and crews of the Western Gulf Squadron who were in the engagement below New-Orleans. It will be of great service to us all if you will, through the columns of your paper, urge the Government to settle our claims of prize and bounty money which is justly due us. I have a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, dated Dec. 8, 1863, in which he says: "The department knows of no reason why prize and bounty money should not be paid for the capture and destruction of vessels and property in the taking of New-Orleans." I see Congress has voted $30,000 to the late Commodore WM. D. PORTER, officers and crew of the *Essex*, for destroying the *Arkansas*, in pursuance of section 4, act passed July 17, 1862: but the case to which I refer has been entirely overlooked, and in the battle of the Lower Mississippi River the whole of the rebel fleet was destroyed in various ways. The *Varuna* sunk six before she was submerged herself, among them the large steamer *Gov. Moore*, whose wheel ropes were cut away by one of the projectiles from the *Varuna's* guns, and afterward set on fire by what I believe to be a percussion shell from the forecastle gun, although Lieut.-Comdg. KENNION informed me that he set fire to her. I cannot see why this law does not apply to all of the vessels engaged with the enemy on the above occasion, as well as to the *Essex*. And as it is over two years since the action took place, I think the Government must have received the proceeds of the vessels captured at the city, with other property. How can the department expect that sailors will join the navy when important cases like the one referred to are treated with so much indifference? I admit that true patriotism needs not money to animate it, as we inherit it from our forefathers, and its birthplace is in the heart of every American; but while we feel it necessary to crush our enemies and sustain the honor of the flag which bids defiance to the world, we regret that the authorities appreciate our services no better than to treat us with such unmerited injustice. T. H. L., late of the *Varuna*.

The Duty of Foreigners.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call the attention of the Government, through your valuable paper, to a point highly deserving of consideration in the present state of this country—I mean the obligations of foreigners in the United States toward its Government.

I will explain myself. Men come here from abroad, attracted by the liberty, material prosperity and bright promises of success, protected in their freedom by the same laws which give security to Americans themselves. Almost all thrive under the beneficent influences of our Democratic institutions. None, certainly, get poorer, except through recklessness or other faults of their own. Now, I wish to ask if it be right that foreigners, who have lived in this country for many years, should not be amenable to *all* the laws of the land, and made to contribute *materially* to the support of the Government, struggling for its very life.

In spite of all the blessings which foreigners have never ceased to derive from the Constitution, a great many of them are inimical to the Union. This, at all events, is the case among the French residents, a great majority of whom, I blush to acknowledge it, are avowedly hostile to the success of the Government. It is an anomaly that a Frenchman who, at home, is groaning under the tyranny of a despot and hardly able to subsist comfortably from the remunerations of his labor—who makes more money here than he ever dreamed of making in his native country—should give his moral support to slaveholders in rebellion against the best and noblest Government on earth.

Congress, then, ought to pass a law, and that forthwith, obliging all aliens who have resided in this country during the time required to become a citizen, to declare their intention to become naturalized, and those refusing to submit to this just law to be given no other alternative than to leave the country.

A FOREIGNER,
And a Two-year Volunteer.

A Romantic but Untrue Tale.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 20, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in this morning's *Daily News*, some touching lines on what that mild-spoken journal calls the "murder" of Miss ANNA PICKENS, daughter of Ex-Governor PICKENS, of South Carolina, in connection wherewith is republished the thrilling and affecting account of that young lady's death, as it originally appeared in a Charleston paper, and which has been generally copied and believed by the Northern press. It is a pitty to spoil a pretty story, which must have cost its author considerable labor to work up to so high a degree of intensity, and which is admirably calculated to "fire the Southern heart," as well as to give Northern sympathizers with the rebellion an excellent opportunity for another howl at our execrable Government; but let me whisper never so gently that Miss ANNA PICKENS is a myth, and the tale is manufactured out of the whole cloth. Any recent resident of Charleston, and many of our own City, can certify that Mrs. PICKENS, who is represented as "looking upon her child with the dry, haggard eye of one whose reason totters," is herself a young lady, much too young to be the mother of a marriageable daughter, having "finished her education" within a very few years, say five or six, at one of the excellent schools for young ladies with which our Metropolis abounds. Of course, her daughter, having never had an existence, can scarcely be said to have lost her life; no "murder" has been committed. Lieut. DE ROCHELLES, if he also is not a "creature of the brain," still lives to undergo the blandishments of the palmetto belles. BUNKUM.

What is a Copperhead?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the question is often asked by certain persons the definition of "*Copperhead*," I will try to enlighten them as to its meaning, as I understand it:

1. One who, while pretending to be for the undivisibility of the Union, yet *systematically* and *maliciously* plucks only the *evil* from the good of the Union cause, the acts of the Government and the terrible battles; zealously exposing them to public view in heightened and false colors, never having a word of praise for the cause, the Government and its faithful adherents, or for those brave men whose blood crimsons the soil of a rebellious foe.

2. A synonym of traitor—especially one living on Northern soil. W. S. H.

The Shrubbery of Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "W." has anticipated me. I would merely offer an amendment to his suggestions, viz.: That the names should not be affixed to the plants, but painted legibly in black, the vernacular name in Roman letters, the botanical under it in italics, on a narrow board, painted white, and set up by pegs, or the like, *in the ground at the foot of the plant.* It is thus it is done in Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, or was at least, some dozen years ago. The mere gratification of this instruction, even for the time, to any intelligent visitor, would be worth all its cost and trouble to the Commissioners. L.

Grant's Sword.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although I have read the TIMES every day since the closing of the Metropolitan Fair, yet I have seen no account of the presentation to Lieut.-Gen GRANT of the sword which the people voted should be his. Please give the public some information on the subject. UNION.

[We know nothing about the matter, but we think it would not be improper for the gentlemen who have the sword in charge to dress themselves in army blue, march to the front, and tender it to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.]

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Ohio.

The following were the resolutions passed by the Ohio Union Convention:

1. *Resolved*, That the people of Ohio in convention assembled, solemnly renew the pledges heretofore made by the country, that they will in the future as they have in the past, sustain the Government with all their resources of men and money in suppressing the wicked and atrocious rebellion against the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

2. *Resolved*, That the loyal popular instinct of the people in demanding the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, illustrates the highest evidence, and in obedience to it, this convention cordially recommends to the National Union Convention his renomination.

3. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the brilliant success of our arms, and make acknowledgment of our gratitude to the army and navy of the United States for their past services, which we accept as a guarantee, that under Providence final victory will speedily come and this rebellion forever crushed.

4. *Resolved*, That with just pride we proclaim the fact, that in the Cabinet, in the field and in the councils of the nation, the ability, fidelity and patriotism of Ohio have been proudly manifest.

5. *Resolved*, That this Convention hereby pledges the cordial support of the Union men of Ohio, to the great measures which have marked the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and especially do we approve the pending amendment of the Constitution, to make the States of the Union all free and all Republican—and therefore forever one and undivided.

Louisiana.

The Louisiana Union Convention passed the following resolutions, as the basis upon which their delegates are to act:

Resolved, That we approve and indorse the civil and military policy of President LINCOLN, as developed in the administration of the Government during the past three years; and that he is the first choice of this convention as a candidate for Presidency at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That Major-Gen. BANKS, in his military administration of the Department of the Gulf, and his measures to restore civil Government in Louisiana, has entitled himself to the high opinion and grateful appreciation of the loyal people of the State.

Resolved, That we adopt and approve the principles and sentiments enunciated in the inaugural address of Gov. HAHN; and that he and the present State Government shall have our cordial support in carrying out these principles and perfecting the organization of civil Government throughout the State.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable efforts to promote the success of the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, and to secure for their support the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana.

Gov. Brough and the Rebel Sympathizers.

HIS RESPONSE TO AN APPLICATION TO PAROLE TWO AT JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

A few days since Gov. BROUGH was requested by an old personal friend to use his influence to secure the parole or exchange of two rebel prisoners now confined at Johnson's Island. These prisoners were nephews of the gentlemen making the request, and also of a distinguished citizen of Detroit, Michigan. In addition, these gentlemen also applied for a letter to the commandant at Johnson's Island, which would enable one of them to visit these prisoners. How the Governor responded to this request will be seen in the following letter:

THE STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, May 3, 1864.

SIR: I have your favor of the 19th inst. All prisoners of war, civil and military, are under the sole charge of Col. WILLIAM HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, Washington City. I cannot interfere with them if I would, and I cannot give an order to see or communicate with them without his permission. I am glad that it is so. Some four weeks ago I saw at Baltimore the arrival of a vessel loaded with our prisoners from Belle Isle, who, in the very refinement of barbarism, had been reduced by starvation to mere skeletons, for no other purpose than to incapacitate them for further services in the Union armies. Over one-third of these men, we are too far gone to be resuscitated, and died within forty-eight hours after their arrival. While I would not retaliate on rebel prisoners by practicing like means, I confess, General, I have very little sympathy with or desire to parole or release from confinement, men who have been upholding a rebellion that has deluged the land with sorrow and blood, and whose leaders have resorted to cruelty and barbarism in the treatment of prisoners more infernal than ever practiced by savages. The higher the rank and social position of men, the less are they entitled to sympathy. They sinned against light and knowledge. Therefore, I am glad their fate is not in my keeping, lest under such provocation I should not be over merciful.

I return the letter as requested.

Very respectfully, JOHN BROUGH.

ROBBED OF HIS WATCH.—Mr. PETER PETERSON, of Westchester County, was yesterday afternoon standing in front of the bulletin of the *World* newspaper, busily engaged in reading, when suddenly he felt a strong pull at his pocket. On turning round, he saw his watch chain in the hands of a well-known pickpocket named THOMAS FOLEY. Some persons in the crowd at the same time saw another thief traveling off at a rapid rate. An examination showed that both watch and chain, valued at $200, had been stolen. The chain was fortunately recovered from FOLEY, but Mr. PETERSON has but little hope of seeing his watch again. Officer REED, of the Second Precinct, arrested FOLEY, and Justice HOGAN committed him to the Tombs. The police report him to be an old offender.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff—THE MOST POPULAR OF REMEDIES FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD and CATARRH. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price. $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Ladies' Light-Colored Gaiters,
AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

MCMANN—KNAPP.—On Thursday, May 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Lord, JAMES D. MCMANN, Jr., to AMANDA, eldest daughter of David H. Knapp, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BRAMAN.—At Staatsburgh, on Friday, May 27, HELEN, youngest daughter of the late Samuel H. and Helen Van Vliet Braman, of Hyde Park, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of the late Cornelius Van Vliet, Staatsburgh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 351.—May 28, 1864.
59, 58, 9, 24, 45, 35, 49, 26, 66, 13, 38, 32, 73, 14.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 352.—May 28, 1864.
2, 62, 12, 1, 15, 60, 34, 66, 41, 17, 35, 26, 68.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 255—May 28, 1864.
6, 45, 35, 41, 28, 15, 27, 67, 71, 34, 75, 68, 63, 29.
CLASS 256—May 28, 1864.
NOT RECEIVED.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers,
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
ALECK & CO., Brokers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED.

TWELVE HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS!

It having been determined that the City of New-York is deficient only TWELVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN men, in its quota under the President's call for 200,000 men, the Draft has been postponed for a few days, in order to enable the filling of the quota, if possible, by volunteering.

The County Volunteer Committee now appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of this County to aid them in raising the Twelve Hundred and Seventeen Men needed, and thus save the County from the misfortune of a Draft.

The County Volunteer Committee will pay the following bounties until further notice:

FOR ARMY RECRUITS.....................$300
FOR MARINES.....................300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR THREE YEARS.....300
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR TWO YEARS.....200
FOR NAVAL RECRUITS FOR ONE YEAR.....100

A County premium of $10 will also be paid for bringing an army recruit to this office, in addition to the Government premium of $10, and a County premium of $20 will be paid for bringing a naval recruit.

Let the citizens of New-York make one grand and final rally to save us from the impending draft.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, May 11, 1864.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOWARD MISSION—NO. 37 NEW-BOWERY, near Chatham-square. Rev. C. W. VAN METER, Superintendent. Sunday School and Children's Meeting at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½. Day School, 9 to 2. On SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, Mr. VAN METER will speak in behalf of the Mission, in the 16th-st. Baptist (Rev. Mr. MICKEL'S) Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Some of the sweetest little singers from the Mission will be with him.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONNECTED with the Free-will Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, will hold their monthly Concert on SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. SELLA MARTIN, of Great Britain; Rev. Dr. HOLMES, of Fairport, N. Y.; LUCIUS HART, Esq., New-York; Rev. Mr. HEATH, of Maine, will address the meeting. The public are invited. Seats free.

UNION HALL—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 23d-st.—SUNDAY: Subject—*Truth in Circles*, at 10½. Religious conference—*Shall the Righteous Inherit the Earth?* at 3. Dr. BARNES will give 15 years' experience as a medium of spirits, angels, &c. Communion with saints, explaining manifestations given through all mediums, at 7½ P. M.

ASTRONOMY AND THE DIVINE ARCHITECT.—Prof. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. EVENING. Subject—*The Glory of God as Displayed in the Starry Heavens.* After which several candidates will be admitted to the fellowship of the church.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary sermons of this institution will be preached in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Collections in behalf of the school after each service. Rev. F. BOTTOME, Pastor. Seats free.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach D. V. in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, May 29, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of Morning sermon—*The Baptism for the Dead.* Of the Evening—to be announced in the morning.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. C. KELLER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock on *Our Fallen Heroes*, and in the EVENING on *The Death that is Better than Life.* Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammel sts. On SUNDAY, May 29, the Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach in the Morning at 10½ A. M., and in the Evening at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS, T. B. MERWIN, U. S. A., and others just from the scene of operations, will speak in behalf of the bereaved families of our volunteers, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Origin, Position and Destiny of Man as a Physical Being*, and at 7¾ P. M., on *Man's Spiritual Nature and Destiny.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CAMP MEETING TO-MORROW—IN LEFFERTS' Park, Tompkins and Gates avenues, Brooklyn. Love feast at 10 A. M. Rev. Dr. SMYTHE, from London, will preach at 3 P. M. Conveniences to protect from rain. DeKalb-avenue cars run from Fulton Ferry near the park.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Dr. H. A. ARCHER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor, in the evening, at 7¾. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutger's Institute, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG will preach in the afternoon.

STRANGERS INVITED—ST. STEPHEN'S Episcopal Church, corner Broome and Chrystie sts. Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HIGBIE, of Trinity Parish, will preach in the evening.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of the Second Advent Church, will preach in Hope Chapel, Broadway, above 4th-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *The New Dispensation.* Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURREY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Many Mansions.* At 3 P. M.—*The Purpose of God.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. In the evening he will consider the story of *Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac.* Genises, 22d chapter.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services next SABBATH at Washington Hall, 3d av., between 125th and 126th sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. S. BOURNE, Pastor. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

REV. DR. THOMPSON, HAVING JUST returned from the battle-field of Resaca, will speak of *Christian and Sanitary Work in the Army of the Cumberland*, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on SABBATH EVENING, May 29.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., Rev R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening: *Moral and Political Phenomena of the Times.* Services precisely at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, D. D., Associate Rector of St. Luke's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on *The Future of Liberal Christianity in America*, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 29th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—The late Rector, Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., Minister of Ascension Chapel, will preach (D. V.) in this church on SUNDAY next. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. S. D. ALEXANDER WILL PREACH IN the Canal-st., Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free. All welcome.

ALLEN-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (NEAR GRAND.)—Services: 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Subject—Evening: "*The Adversary Caught in His Own Snare.*" Strangers made welcome.

REV. R. B. CANNON, OF IOWA, WILL preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, (A. STEVENSON'S,) 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, 29th, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No 194 Broadway, TO-DAY, at 3¾ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WM. FREELAND, LL. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. DR. HIGBEE—ASSISTANT MINISTER of Trinity Parish, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

REV. SAMUEL BOWDEN WILL PREACH in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., on SABBATH, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., this SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING

REV. DR. WESTON, ASSISTANT MINISTER of Trinity Church, will preach in ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 54th-st., west of 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, May 29. Service at 7¾ o'clock.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH—REV. B. C. FORD, Pastor—50th-st., east of 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Seats free.

THE REV. JOHN BRAY, FORMERLY OF the 22d-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY, in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, MORNING and EVENING.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—ROOM NO. 13 Cooper Institute.—ABIGAL MUSSEY will preach SUNDAY, May 29, at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CABINET FURNITURE.
$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris, from two dollars to fifteen each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS! FANS! NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris, from one dollar to twenty-five dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES,
STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER CHOICE FRUITS
constantly on hand at
J. S. BARNES', No. 702 Broadway.

NOTE.—MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR Branch, No. 75 Chambers-st., next door to Delmonico's. The finest
WINES, NECTAR BOURBON, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—5,000 Standard Books, half calf, at half retail price; 10,000 Theological Books almost given away; 100,000 Scientific, Historical and Biographical Books, cheap. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 28, 1864.

$2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R	107	200	N. Y. Cen. R.	133⅜
5,000	U.S.6s.5-20s..C	107⅛	12,000	Hud. R.R.Scrip	95
10,500	do	107	200	Harlem R	281
5,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct & Apl	110⅜	20	Sixth-av. R.	120
5,000	U.S.6s,1 yr.Cer.	98⅛	200	Reading R.	143⅛
10,000	do	98⅛	200	do	143¾
7,000	Mo. State 6s	70	1500	do	144
2,000	M. 6s iss. to H.& St. J. R.	92	100	Mich. Cen. R.	145¾
4,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	76¼	150	do	146
55,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	55	1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	99
4,000	Erie 3d M. B.	119	100	do b10	99⅛
20,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95	200	Ill. Cen. R S.	130
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118¼	100	do b15	130
4,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th.	91½	400	do	129¾
4,000	Miss & Mo. L.G.	65	100	do s10	129¾
1,206	Amer. Gold	186	1200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	115
40	Fourth Nation'l B.	100	100	do	115⅛
20	do	100¼	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	167⅛
200	Cum. Coal Prf s30	75	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	138⅛
200	do	75¾	300	do	138
850	Quick. Min. Co.	75	200	do	139
200	do b10	75⅛	100	do b30	139½
1000	do s10	75	300	do	139⅛
100	do b30	76⅛	500	do	140
200	do b10	75	500	do s10	139¾
50	do	74¾	200	do b15	140
200	do s30	74⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	116
100	Wyom. Vl. C'l Co.	70	450	do	115¾
200	do	68	200	do	115⅞
26	Del. & H. C. Co.	235	35	Chi., B. & Q. R.	127
200	Mariposa M. Co.	45	500	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	70
200	do	44⅛	140	Del., L. & W. R.	240
100	do	44¼	100	do	240⅛
200	do	44	10	do	241
50	Canada Cop. Co.	4⅛	400	Tol. & Wab. R.	71
1500	Erie R.	114	50	do	71⅛
400	do	114⅛	400	Pitts., F. W. & C.	116
200	do s30	114	100	do	116⅛
10	Erie Pref.	109	100	do	116¼
50	do	108⅝	200	Al. & T. H. Pref	81
12	do	108¾	500	Chic. & N. W.	62
100	Hud. R. R.	145¾	400	do	62⅛
100	do	146	100	do	62¼
100	do	146⅛	100	do b10	62⅛
100	do	146⅛	200	do s30	62
400	do	146⅜	200	do s3	62
100	do	146¾	100	do b10	62
			100	do s30	61⅞
			50	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	87

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

700	Erie R.	114	100	Mich. Cen. R.	146
1000	do b3	114⅛	400	Gal. & Chi. R.	139⅛
200	do b5	114	300	do c	139⅛
500	do c	114	100	do	139⅛
200	do s5	114	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	151⅛
200	do	114⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. s3	114⅛
400	do b3	114⅛	500	do	114⅛
300	do	114⅛	400	do	114
200	do s10	113⅞	100	do c	114
200	Hud. R. R.	145	100	do b3	114
400	do	145⅛	300	Chi. & N. W.	61
300	do s3	145⅜	200	do	61
300	do c	145⅜	1300	do	61⅛
300	do	145⅜	200	do	61⅛
400	Reading R. c	143	200	do b3	61⅛
100	do b3	143⅛	300	do b3	61⅛
200	do	143⅛	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	115⅛
200	do	143⅛	100	Tol. & Wab. R.	71⅛
200	do	143	10,000	O. & Miss. C. c	54⅛
300	M. S. & N. I. c	98⅛	10,000	do	54⅜
200	do s3	98	100	Cum. Coal	75
300	do	98	100	do c	75
100	do c	98	500	Quick. M. Co. s10	76
300	do c	97⅞	200	do	76
100	do b3	98	700	do	75⅛
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	144	200	do	75⅛
100	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅞	200	do b10	75⅛
200	do	129	100	Mariposa Min.	43⅛
100	Ill. Cen. Full Paid	130	100	do	43
200	Clev. & Pitts.	114⅛	100	do c	43
100	do b3	114⅛			
300	do	114⅛			
100	do s3	114⅛			

SATURDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Stock market was unusually quiet to-day, and prices after the morning Board (the only session on Saturday) were generally heavy. At the same time the speculation in the Gold Room took an upward turn, and from 185⅞@186 early in the day, ran up to 189½@189⅞, returning soon after to 188@188½ ₩ cent. Various rumors of an unfavorable military nature were in private circulation by way of accounting for this movement, but they were not sufficiently relied upon on the Stock Exchange to have the Railway speculatives sympathize with Gold. The export demand for Gold for the steamer to-day was only $399,279, making for the whole week $580,621.

The sales of the Ten-forty Loan reported by the First National Bank to-day amount to $203,950.

At 3 o'clock the following prices for the Railway and other Stocks were quoted on the Street—general market dull:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	115	114⅛	Mich. Central	145	145⅛
U. S. 5-20's ex. c.	107⅛	107	Mich. Southern	98¼	97⅞
N. Y. Central	133¼	133¼	Mich. Guarant'd	142	142
Erie	113⅞	114⅛	Illinois Cen.	129⅛	129
Erie Preferred	108⅛	108⅛	Pittsburgh	114¾	114⅜
Hudson	144⅛	145⅝	Fort Wayne	115⅛	115¾
Pacific Mail	238	238⅛	Rock Island	115	114
Canton	43⅛	43	Galena	139¼	139⅛
Treas. Cer., new	98⅛	98⅛	~~Reading~~	142⅞	143
Toledo	149⅞	149⅛	Quicksilver	75	75¼
Northwest	62	61⅛	Cum'land Coal	75	75
Ohio & M. Certfs	54⅛	54⅝	Mariposa	44⅛	43⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of the Rep.	104
Merchants'	114¼	Bank of N. America	111
America	136	Hanover	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	People's	108
Merchants' Exchange	101⅛	Grocers'	112
Commerce	114	Corn Exchange	110
Ocean	99	Continental	103
American Exchange	118	Commonwealth	106
Chatham	105	Park	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	99¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	100
N. Y. Cen. Real Estate	104	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	100
N. Y. C. subscription	104	Han. & St. Jo 2ds	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	108	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	115
N. Y. Cen. Con., '76	132	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110⅛
Erie 3ds, '83	118	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Erie 4ths, '80	116	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	116
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	111	N. J. C. 1sts	113
Hud. R. 1sts '69	114	N. J. C. 2ds	110
Hud. R. 2ds s. f. '85	123	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	118⅛
Hud. R. Bonds	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	113⅛
Mich. C. '69 & '72	127	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	96
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	130	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	110
Chi., B. & Quincy	126	Cleve. & Pitts. 4ths	90
N. Ind. Goshen L.	102	Mis. & M. L. G.	66
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	112	Chi. & Alt.	94
Ill. Central, '75	118½	Atlantic & G. W.	99

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad earned in

April 1, 1864	$201,609 67
April 1, 1863	114,078 43
Gain	$87,531 24
And first in May, 1864	$44,704 00
Same week 1863	31,202 00
Gain	$13,502 00

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer is as follows: Total receipts, $1,318,822 93, for Customs, $165,000; Payments, $1,817,609 24; Balance, $21,131,468 92; Ten-forties, $30,800.

TURF RECORD.

Trotting on Long Island.

THE UNION COURSE.

FRIDAY, MAY 27.—Match, $2,000, h. ft., mile heats, best three in five. Driver and wagon to weigh 275 pounds.

Hiram Woodruff names br. m. *Baby Belle*. Received forfeit.

D. Pfifer names b. m. *Empress*. Paid forfeit.

SAME DAY.

Match of $500, 2 miles and repeat, to harness.

Mr. McMahon names bl. g. *Dobbs Ferry* 1 1
J. D. McMann names r. g. *Boxer* 2 2

TIME.

First mile	3:	Second mile	6:11
First mile	3:	Second mile	6:08

FASHION COURSE.

FRIDAY, May 27.—Purse of $100; mile heats; best three in five, to harness.

H. Weed names s. g. *George Dawson* .... W. O.
Hiram Woodruff names b. g. *Brother Jonathan* .... Dr.
Owner names br. g. *General Grant* .... Dr.

Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Pfifer names s. m. *Minnie* 1 2 2 1 1
Dan. Mace names s. m. *Lady Litchfield* .. 2 1 1 2 2

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half, 1:21; mile, 2:45.
Second Heat—Quarter, 00:39; half, not timed; mile, 2:41½.
Third Heat—Quarter, 39½; half 1:19; mile, 2:42½.
Fourth Heat—Quarter, 00:40½; half, 1:20½; mile, 2:46.
Fifth Heat—Quarter, 00:39½; half, 1:19; mile, 2:43.

Racing in St. Louis.

THE LACLEDE MEETING.

The Spring meeting of the Laclede Association, which commenced on Saturday, May 14, gave promise of ample sport, which was fulfilled, as the running contests were of deep interest to the different stables who had horses engaged in them, and afforded the large number of spectators present unqualified enjoyment. The opening race on the first day indicated the character and quality of the sport that might be anticipated—in this event Abu Beker won the mile dash in 1:47, Mammona forcing the time on him. The great post stake of four mile heats on the same day hardly elicited as good a race as Rhinordine had it in hand throughout, and outran the crack Bay Flower Thunder, who showed such admirable form last Fall, was evidently not in running trim. There were many other events of interest run off which will have a decided bearing on future events, as the pretensions of several horses, concerning whose merits the highest anticipations were indulged, are settled, whilst others who have shown a form, style and time that was unlooked for, will doubtless occupy prominent positions in public attention at Northern meetings yet to come. The pressure upon our columns precludes our giving lengthened detailed reports of each day's proceedings, we therefore only subjoin the summaries of the results, as far as our advices extend, premising that the attendance was unusually large, brilliant and fashionable:

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 14—SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Premium of $200, single dash of one mile. Free to all horses.

B. R. Tyler's ch. c. Abu Beker, 4 years old by Mahommet, dam Rescue by Bethune 1
W. H. Renfro's b. m. Mammona, 6 years old by Sovereign, dam by Imp. Glencoe 2
Major H. Hogan's b. c. Zigzag, 4 years old, by Rubric, dam by Zenith 3
J. M. Gibson's r. m. Breeze, 5 years old, by Bonnie Laddie, dam by Zenith 4
Dr. Weldon's ch. c. Prince of Wales, 4 years old by Lexington, dam Cyclonia by Imp. Herald .... Dr.
Time, 1:47.

Won easily by a length and a half.

SECOND RACE — SAME DAY.— Boatmen's Division Post-stake. Premium, $2,500; entrance $250, p. p., added. The second horse to receive $500, and the third horse to save his stake. Four-mile heats, free for all ages. Premium and stake, $4,750.

John Harper's ch. h. Rhinordine, 5 years old by Wagner, dam Ann Watson by Imp. Glencoe, 120 lbs 1 1
R. A. Alexander's b. m. Bayflower, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, 5 years, 120 lbs 2 2
Major H. Hogan's g. h. Thunder, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet, 120 lbs .... 3 dr

TIME.

First Heat—2:03, 1:56, 1:52, 1:55. Total, 7:46.
Second Heat—1:49½, 1:54½, 1:57, 2:05½. Total, 7:46½.

First Heat.—A good start—Rhinordine immediately taking the lead, keeping it, and winning easily by two lengths. Bay Flower passed Thunder in the fourth mile, and took second place.

Second Heat.—Rhinordine took the lead, kept it, and won in a canter, by eight or ten lengths.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, MAY 16—SUMMARY.

SECOND DAY, May 16—Premium of $300, mile heats, for all ages.

John M. Clay's ch. f. Skedaddle, 4 years old, by Imp. Yorkshire, dam Magnolia, 110 lbs.. 4 1 1
J. C. Kelly's b. f. Monsoon, by Sovereign, dam the Dam of Idlewild, 110 lbs 1 2 2
B. H. Hutchinson's b. h. Laclede, by Lexington, dam by Sidi Hamet 3 4 3
Dr. Weldon's b. c. Leather Lungs, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Gossamer 5 3 4
Barnes & Barry's b. m. Rainy Night, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Angeline .... 6 5 dis.
W. H. Renfrew's b. m. White Eye, 4 years old, by Zero, dam Florida .... 2 dis.
T. J. January's b. c. McChesney, 4 years old, by Vandal, dam by Imp. Sovereign .... 7 dis.
Time—1:46½, 1:48¼, 1:49½.

First Heat—Won cleverly.

Second Heat—Skedaddle had it pretty much her own way and won easily.

Third Heat—Five to one offered on Skedaddle, without finding takers; won by a length.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes for three-year olds, mile heats. Premium $400. Entrance $50 p. p. Weights 96 lbs.

R. A. Alexander's ch. c. Norfolk, by Lexington, dam Novice 1 1
Zeb Ward's b. c. Tipperary, by Ringgold, dam Imp. Chesterfield 2 2
John Harper's g. c. Loadstone, by Lexington, dam Blue Bonnet .... dis.
Reber & Kurtz's b. c. Scotland, by Imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Imp. Monarch .... dis.
Barnes & Barry's b. f. Neutrality, by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze .... dis.
G. W. Ford's s. f. by Star Davis, dam Sally Black .... dis.
Time, 1:46½—1:47.

First Heat.—After a false start, in which Norfolk, Loadstone, and Scotland overpowered their jockeys, and ran round the course. Norfolk took a tremendous lead, and kept it throughout, winning the heat on his own terms, and distancing all the rest but Tipperary.

Second Heat.—Twenty to one offered on Norfolk, but no takers to be found. Norfolk again broke away, and ran the entire circuit of the course before he could be stopped. In the start Tipperary took the lead, and maintained it for the first three quarters of a mile where Norfolk went up, deprived him of the lead, and came home the easiest of winners in 1:47, Tipperary being completely outpaced. After the first heat $10,000 was offered for the winner, and declined. On the conclusion of the race, he was sold to Mr. WINTER, of California, for $15,000, which may interfere with his appearance at the Paterson (N. J.) meeting next month.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 17—SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Premium $500, mile heats, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds.

W. H. Renfro's b. m. Mammona, 6 years old, by Imp. Sovereign, dam by Imp. Glencoe.. 1 1
Col. McLaren's b. m. Vignette, 6 years old, by Vandal, dam Magdalene, by Medoc 3 2
Dr. J. N. Weldon's b. h. Mat. Davis, aged, by Star Davis, dam Rally by Trustee .... 2 dis.
Time, 1:50; 1:46½.

First Heat—Won by two lengths.

Second Heat—Won by half a length.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Premium $500, two-mile heats, for all ages.

John Harper's ch. h. Bowen, 5 years old, by Vandal, 120 pounds 1 1
John C. Kelly's b. h. Legal Tender, 5 years old, by Sovereign, dam the Dam of Idlewild, 120 lbs. 2 2
Morton & Simms' enter br. h. Captain Allen, 6 years old, by Imported Sovereign, dam by Luzborough, 125 pounds 3 3
Time, 3:49—3:46.

First Heat—Won easily, Bowen taking the lead in the backstretch and never afterwards being headed.

Second Heat—5 to 1 on Bowen. Legal Tender made all the running to the backstretch, Allen second. Here Bowen went up as before, challenged Legal Tender, deprived him of the lead, and came home the winner in a virtual canter.

FOURTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

FIRST RACE—Single dash of two miles for all ages. Premium $300.

John Harper's ch. h. Bowen, 5 yrs., by Vandal.... 1
Mr. Alexander's c. Ulverston, by Lexington, dam by Imp. Margrave, 3 yrs 2
Mr. Renfrew's Bay f., by Ringgold, dam by Imp. Chesterfield, 4 yrs 3

Won by three lengths; same between second and third.

Time—3:38½; 1st mile, 1:49.

SECOND RACE.—The Great Post Stake, Stock-Dealer's Division, $250 each, play or pay, with $2,500 added.

Skedaddle, by Imp. Yorkshire, dam Magnolia, four years, 110 lbs 4 3 1 1 1
Sue Lewis, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe, five years, 120 lbs 1 1 3 5 3
Mammona, by Imp. Sovereign, dam Miriam, by Glencoe, six years, 125 lbs.. 2 2 2 4 4
Surprise, by Imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashion, four years, 110 lbs 3 4 4 2 2
Mattie Gross .... 6 6 6 dr
Baillie Peyton .... 7 dr
Tom Worley .... 8 dr
Time. 1:46¾—1:45½—1:47—1:50½—1:47¼.

First Heat—Sue Lewis was the first favorite, Skedaddle the second, and Surprise the third. Sue Lewis won a well-contested heat with Mammona. Surprise and Skedaddle close up. Tom Worley and Baillie Peyton came in collision in the race and were drawn after the heat.

Second Heat.—Surprise and Skedaddle got away together, and ran in company to the head of the stretch, where Sue Lewis joined issue with them, and a splendid race hour ensued, Sue Lewis winning cleverly by three parts of a length.

Third Heat.—Surprise took the lead, but was quickly deprived of it by Sue Lewis, who was in turn passed by Skedaddle and Mammona, and a rattling finishing set-to ensued, Skedaddle winning handsomely.

Fourth Heat.—Skedaddle, in a clever and exciting contest, won the heat cleverly.

Fifth Heat.—Twenty to one offered on Skedaddle. Mammona led after three false starts, Skedaddle lying second and the others well up. In the back stretch Skedaddle took the lead, was never afterward headed, and won easily.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 19.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $300, mile heats, for all ages. Sympathy, bay mare, by imp. Scythian, dam Prunella, by imp. Glencoe, five years; Blondin, bay colt, by imp. Sovereign, dam by imp. Glencoe; Abu Beker, the chestnut colt, by Mahomet, dam Rescue, by Bethune; the filly Rainy Night, by Lexington, and Renfrew's mare Cornhouse, out of an Epsilon mare. Abu Beker was the favorite.

SUMMARY.

THURSDAY, May 19.—A purse of $300, mile heats, for all ages.

Tyler & Coch's c. Abu Beker, by Mahomet, dam Rescue, 4 years 0 1 1
Morton & Sims' b. m. Sympathy, by imp. Scythian, dam Prunella, 5 years 0 2 2
Barnes & Barry's b. f. Rainy Night, by Lexington, dam Angelina, 4 years 3 3 3
Zeb. Ward's b. h. Blondin, by imp. Sovereign, dam by imp. Glencoe, 5 years 4 4 4
Mr. Renfrew's Cornhouse, 5 years 5 5 5
Time. 1:49½—1:46—1:50.

First Heat—Cornhouse led, Abu Beker being in the rear to the first quarter, where he went up to, and ran with her to the half-mile, with Sympathy and Blondin a length in their rear, taking the home stretch. Abu Beker had the best of the race, but his rider easing him up, Sympathy came with a sudden rush, and made a dead heat of it on the post, in 1:49½.

Second Heat—Abu Beker took the lead to the quarter, where Sympathy closed, but in a close contest was beaten half a length at the finish, in 1:46.

Third Heat—Sympathy made the running for the first half mile, where Abu Beker took it up, and won the heat, well in hand, in 1:50.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.—Stake for three-year-olds, mile heats, $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added. Weights 96 lbs.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Asteroid, by Lexington, dam by Nebula, by Imp. Glencoe 1 1
Z. Ward's b. c. Tipperary, by Ringgold, dam by Imp. Chesterfield 2 2
Reber & Kuntz's b. c. Scotland, by Imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam by Imp. Monarch 3 3
Time, 1:47¼—1:46¼.

First Heat—Scotland took the lead, with Tipperary second, and Asteroid lying at his quarters. This order was maintained to the half mile. On the home stretch Asteroid was let out, and came home an easy winner by two lengths—three lengths separating the second and third.

Second Heat—Asteroid and Scotland ran in close company to the half mile. At the home turn Tipperary joined them, and a pretty burst ensued, in which Scotland was outspeeded—Asteroid finally winning the heat by a head in a close struggle on the post.

Racing in England.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The annual racing meeting at the historic locality of the ancient city of Chester is time-honored, and renowned for its great handicap race, "The Chester Cup," which is second only in importance from the number of horses that are annually entered for it, the large field of horses that usually start for it, and the immense amount of money that changes hands on the result. Although the Chester meeting is prolific of other events of deep interest, they are of a local character; but "The Chester Cup" race is patent to both hemispheres. The race this year lacked none of its customary interest to English racing men. There were no less than 151 subscribers to the stake, of whom twenty started in the great contest. The race, it will be seen, was won by an outsider with the greatest ease by ten lengths. The owner of the winner is reported to have landed at least $100,000 in bets independent of the stake, which amounted to $9,100. We subjoin the summary:

THE CHESTER CUP.

WEDNESDAY, May 4.—The Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovereigns, added to a Handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 15 feet, and 5 if declared; the second received 50 sovereigns of the stakes; winners, &c., extra; Cup Course (about two miles and a quarter); 151 subs, 77 of whom pay 5 sovereigns each.

Mr. Hughes' Flash in the Pan. Pontifex, aged, 88 lbs .... Morris. 1
Mr. Osborne's Little Stag, 3 years, 84 lbs.. Carroll. 2
Marquis of Hastings' Tippler, 4 years, 103 lbs .... H. Grimshaw. 3
Duke of Beaufort's Lord Zetland, 3 years, 82 lbs., (including 5 lbs. extra .... F. Clark. 4
Mr. Fobert's Oldminster, 6 years, 117 lbs. Custance. 0
Mr. Mills' Knutsford, 6 years, 106 lbs.. H. Taylor. 0
Mr. Whittaker's Change, 4 years, 102 lbs. T. French. 0
Mr. J. Day's Canary, 6 years, 101 lbs .... Perry 0
Mr. Fisher's Earl of Surrey, 5 years, 97 lbs .... Hibberd. 0
Mr. Redhead's My Mary, 5 years, 101 lbs., (including 5 lbs. extra .... Church. 0
Mr. Drewitt's Accident, 4 years, 93 lbs. S. Mordan. 0
Mr. Rich's East Lancashire, 4 years, 92 lbs., (carried 93 lbs.) .... Connor. 0
Mr. Day's Muezzin, 4 years, 89 lbs., (carried 91 lbs.) .... S. Adams. 0
Capt. Machell's Bacchus, 3 years, 87 lbs., (carried 88 lbs., including 51 lbs. extra) .... J. Loates. 0
Capt. Christie's Gordian Knot, 3 years, 82 lbs., (carried 83 lbs.) .... Tomlinson. 0
M. Scott's Tool Tool, 3 years, 81 lbs .... G. Sayers. 0
Mr. Wood's Rose, 3 years, 81 lbs .... J. Smith. 0
Sir E. Baker's filly, by Voltigeur out of Hersey, 3 years, 79 lbs .... J. Grimshaw. 0
Mr. Drewitt's Greenland, 3 years, 78 lbs... Grace. 0
Mr. Metcalf's Tottenham, by Van Galen, out of Vacuna, 3 years, 77 lbs .... Cranshaw. 0

BETTING AT STARTING.

4 to 1 against Accident, 100 to 15 against the Hersey filly, 8 to 1 against Little Stag, 9 to 1 against Change, 10 to 1 against Gordian Knot, 100 to 8 against Lord Zetland, 100 to 7 against Canary, 100 to 6 each against Bacchus and Muezzin, 20 to 1 against Flash in the Pan, 25 to 1 against Oldminster, 33 to 1 against Tippler, 40 to 1 each against My Mary and Tool Tool, 50 to 1 each against Knutsford, Earl of Surrey, and Tottenham, and 100 to 1 each against Rose, East Lancashire, and Greenland.

Time—4:22.

GENS. BANKS AND STEELE.

Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp—Opening Communications under Difficulties.

Our New-Orleans correspondent sends us the following interesting account of the recent trip of one of the Aids-de-Camp of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, Capt. R. T. DUNHAM, to convey dispatches to Gen. STEELE. For hairbreadth escapes, courage, endurance, and celerity of movement in a strange and unknown country, this feat of Capt. DUNHAM has rarely been surpassed.

On the 15th April, Capt. R. T. DUNHAM received orders from Maj.-Gen. BANKS to go to Gen. STEELE, somewhere in Arkansas, with important dispatches. He left Grand Ecore, 250 miles up the Red River, the same evening at 10 o'clock, on steamer *Black Hawk*, and reached Little Rock, Ark., without accident, via the Mississippi and White Rivers, on the morning of the 21st. Here he received information that Gen. STEELE had not been heard from for five days, and that he was then one hundred and fifty miles distant, at Camden, on the Washita River. He committed his dispatches *to memory*, not venturing to carry the written documents such a distance through an enemy's country. He started from Little Rock the same day, the 21st inst., at 11:30 A. M., with an escort of twenty men. He dressed one of his men—a shrewd, sharp fellow—in a rebel Lieutenant's uniform, and sent him off into the country to the various houses, a mile or two from the wood, to pass himself off as a rebel. In this way Capt. DUNHAM gained much useful information as to the whereabouts of the enemy, frequently having to leave the road and travel through the woods; but this he never did unless the enemy were reported stronger than himself.

He reached Camden at 11 P. M. of the 22d, having ridden the distance in thirty-six hours; and the last twelve hours it had rained in torrents. He found Gen. STEELE sitting up writing, and sat up with him, conversing, until daylight of the 23d. The rebel Gen. PRICE was in his front. The return dispatches were ready at 10 P. M. Gen. STEELE had received information that the enemy was in his rear, three or four thousand strong, between Camden and Little Rock, and advised and almost commanded Capt. DUNHAM not to return. Determined to go through, however, he left Camden at 12:30 A. M. of the 24th, with an escort of twenty men, much against the advice of everybody. At 5 P. M. he passed a large wagon train of Gen. STEELE's, en route for Pine Bluff. The Colonel commanding it warned him positively not to go on; assuring him that he would inevitably be captured near the Saline River.

This did not change Capt. DUNHAM's purpose, but the Colonel gave him an additional force of thirteen men, making his force in all thirty-three men. He had passed safely through More Bottom, and had reached a branch road leading into the main road from Warren, when he received information that a party of the enemy, one hundred strong, had just crossed his path, killing two men, who were then dead on the road. A moment afterward he received information that this party of one hundred was the advance guard of SHELBY's army, three thousand strong, which was then *a mile and a half from him*: so that he was, at that moment, *between the advance guard and the main army!* Something had to be done, and immediately. The Saline River was nine miles distant, and he had Gen. STEELE's dispatches in his pocket. He directed his men to follow him with all speed, and in an hour had crossed his command over the Saline in a flatboat, with the assistance of some negroes. The enemy had caught sight of them at last and followed; but by the time they reached the Saline in their rear, the gallant little band of adventurers were all safe on the other side.

Capt. DUNHAM and his men then traveled on, meeting small parties of the enemy at various points, and arrived safely at Little Rock the next afternoon, the 25th, at 4 P. M., much to the astonishment of all his friends in that city, who welcomed him back with open arms. He had ridden three hundred miles in four days, with an escort all the way. Out of those four days he had been detained 24 hours at Camden by Gen. STEELE; so that he had actually ridden *three hundred miles in three days and nights, including all stoppages.* He delivered Gen. STEELE's dispatches to Gen. BANKS on the morning of the 28th. In his trip he changed escorts twice going and once coming, the men finding it impossible to keep up; and used up three horses and one mule.

Gen. Grant and Richmond.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* publishes the following curious card:

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL, THIRD DISTRICT, ILLINOIS, DIXON, May 18, 1864.

I saw a statement in your paper of last evening to the effect that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT had invited two gentlemen of Galena to dine with him in Richmond. As I am an admirer of the General, and as I believe I know the facts in relation to the origin of the statement, which is not exactly correct, I take the liberty of writing them to you.

A brother of Gen. GRANT, while in this vicinity, on Monday last, received a telegram from the General, which was forwarded from Galena. Mr. GRANT stated that his brother had promised him, in case there was a good prospect of his entering Richmond, that he would notify him, so that he might be present. The dispatch, written in fulfillment of this promise, told him to come; and accordingly he, in company with another gentleman from Galena, was about to visit the scenes of the great battles.

I think a correct statement of this matter in your paper would be gratifying, both as an indication of Gen. GRANT's opinion of the situation, and as relieving him from the semblance of frivolity.

I am your obedient servant,
JOHN V. EUSTACE,
Provost-Marshal Third District Illinois.

THE ARMY.

Our General Officers, Past and Present.

The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, has communicated to that body a list of all general officers, regular and volunteer, in the military service before and since the commencement of the war, designating their respective States, the date of appointment, confirmation, &c., and naming also those who have been rejected, dropped, or resigned.

It appears by this document that the total number of Generals in the Regular Army since the commencement of the war is twenty-nine, viz: One Lieutenant General, six Major-Generals, and twenty-two Brigadier-Generals; and eighteen of all grades are now in the service, viz: One Lieutenant-General, three Major-Generals, and fourteen Brigadier-Generals.

In the volunteer force one hundred and three have been appointed Major-Generals, including the promotion of ninety-one Brigadier-Generals; and four hundred and seventy seven have been appointed Brigadier Generals, of whom two hundred and seven are now acting as such. There are seventy Major-Generals at this time in the service.

The following statements exhibit the retirements, deaths, resignations, rejections, dismissals, &c.:

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, retired.
Brig.-Gen. David E. Twiggs, dismissed.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. S. Harney, retired.
Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, retired.
Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson, retired.
Brig.-Gen. James W. Ripley, retired.
Brig.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, dead.
Brig.-Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, dead.
Brig.-Gen. James G. Totten, dead.
Brig.-Gen. Andrew H. Reeder, declined an appointment.

VOLUNTEER.

Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair, resigned and resignation revoked.
Maj.-Gen. Wm. F. Smith, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointment.
Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, expired by constitutional limitation.
Maj.-Gen. Horatio G. Wright, rejected by Senate—since appointed.
Maj.-Gen. Cassius M. Clay, resigned.
Maj.-Gen. James A. Garfield, resigned.
Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, resigned.
Maj.-Gen. Charles S. Hamilton, resigned.
Maj.-Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes, resigned.
Maj.-Gen. Edwin D. Morgan, resigned.
Maj.-Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss, resigned.
Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Schenck, resigned.
Maj.-Gen. Edw. D. Baker, dead.
Maj.-Gen. Hiram G. Berry, dead.
Maj.-Gen. John Buford, dead.
Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearney, dead.
Maj.-Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchell, dead.
Maj.-Gen. J. K. F. Mansfield, dead.
Maj.-Gen. Wm. Nelson, dead.
Maj. Gen. Jesse L. Reno, dead.
Maj.-Gen. I. B. Richardson, dead.
Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds, dead.
Maj.-Gen. E. V. Sumner, dead.
Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick, dead.
Maj.-Gen. George C. Strong, dead.
Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Smith, dead.
Maj.-Gen. Isaac I. Stevens, dead.
Maj.-Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, dead.
Maj.-Gen. Thomas A. Morris, declined.
Maj.-Gen. Napoleon B. Buford, expired by constitutional limitation.
Maj.-Gen. J. D. Cox, expired by constitutional limitation.
Maj.-Gen. George W. Morell, expired by constitutional limitation.
Maj.-Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, nomination withdrawn.
Maj.-Gen. John Newton, nomination withdrawn.
Maj.-Gen. Wm. H. French, mustered out.
Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter, cashiered.

BRIGADIERS-GENERAL OF VOLUNTEERS.

Henry W. Benham, appointment revoked.
J. J. Bartlett, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
Geo. W. Cullom, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
Jos. B. Carr, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
Chas. T. Campbell, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
Edward Ferrero, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
A. J. Hamilton, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
James A. Ledlie, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
Thomas F. Meagher, resigned and resignation revoked.
Joshua T. Owens, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
Gabriel R. Paul, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
Henry H. Sibley, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.
John M. Thayer, expired by constitutional limitation and reappointed.

RESIGNED.

Burns, Wm. W.
Boyle, J. T.
Buckingham, C. P.
Beatty, John
Craig, James
Crittenden, Thomas T.
Campbell, Wm. B.
Cochrane, John
Clement, G. P.
Denver, J. W.
Duryee, Abram
Dumont, Ebenezer
Dodge, C. C.
Deitzler, G. W.
Farnsworth, John F.
Fairchild, Lucius
Harding, A. C.
Kiernan, J. L.
King, Rufus
Kane, Thomas L.
McCall, George A.
Montgomery, Wm. B.
Morgan, George W.
Matthias, C. L.
Miller, Stephen
Nagle, James
Orme, Wm. W.
Phelps, John W.
Piatt, A. S.
Pratt, Calvin E.
Quimby, Isaac F.
Reynolds, Jos. J.
Ross, Leonard F.
Reid, Hugh T.
Shields, James
Strong, Wm. K.
Smith, Green Clay
Stevenson, John D.
Shackelford, James M.
Thurston, Charles M.
Tyler, Daniel
Taylor, Nelson
Viele, E. B.
Van Allen, James H.
Vinton, Francis L.
Wade, Melancthon T.

DEAD.

Bayard, George D.
Behlen, Henry
Cooper, James
Corcoran, Michael
Champlin, T. S.
Chapin, Ed. P.
Farnsworth, E. J.
Hackleman, P. A.
Hays, Alexander
Jamison, Chas. D.
Jackson, J. L.
Jackson, C. F.
Keim, Wm. H.
Kirk, E. N.
Kirby, Edward
Lyon, Nathaniel
Lander, F. W.
McCook, Robert L.
Plummer, James B.
Patterson, F. C.
Rodman, Isaac P.
Rice, James C.
Sill, Josh. W.
Stevenson, Thos. G.
Saunders, W. P.
Taylor, Geo. W.
Terrill, Wm. B.
Vincent, Strong
Wadsworth, Jas. L.
Wallace, W. H. L.
Welsh, Thomas
Williams, Thomas
Weed, Stephen H.
Zook, S. K.
Lytle, Wm. H.

DECLINED APPOINTMENTS AS MAJOR-GENERALS.

Baker, Ed. D.
Biddle, Chas. I.
Brown, Harvey.
Bramlette, Thos. E.
Haupt, Herman.
Hicks, Thos. H.
Morris, Thos. A.
Oakes, James.
Pierce, Thos. L.
Prime, Fred. G.
Richardson, W. A.
Sprague, William.

MUSTERED OUT.

Garrard, Theo. T.
Morton, I. St. C.
Nygleé, Henry M.
Porter, Andrew.
Stone, Chas. P.
Gorman, Willis A.

EXPIRED BY CONSTITUTIONAL LIMIT.

Busteed, Richard
Buchanan, R. C.
Cowdin, Robert
Gilbert, C. C.
Hovey, C. E.
Haynes, J. N.
Krzyanowski, W.
McKinstry, Justus
Marcy, Randolph B.
Nagle, James
Phelps, John S.
Phe, O. M.
Smith, Gustavus A.
Stoughton, E. H.
Todd, John B. S.
Van Vliet, Stewart
Vinton, Francis L.
Williams, N. G.
Williams, D. H.

REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

Cogswell, Milton
Chambers, Alex.
Stuart, D.
Sickles, D. E. reappointed.
Tod, J. B. S.
Lane, James H. canceled.
Arnold, L. G. canceled and restored to U. S. A.
Harkin, Jas. A., revoked.
Stambaugh, F. S., revoked.
Blenker, L., discharged.
Revere, J. W., discharged.

LAW REPORTS.

The Kohnstamm Case—Motion to Arrest Judgment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—MAY 28.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The United States vs. Salomon Kohnstamm.—The motion in arrest of the judgment and for a new trial in this case was argued this morning.

The principal points made by the defence were the three following:

First—That the act of 1823, under which the indictment was found, was repealed by the act of March 2, 1863, entitled An Act to prevent and punish frauds upon the Government of the United States. The former act provides that any person who "shall transmit to or present at, or cause to be transmitted to or presented at any office or officer of the Government of the United States, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt or other writing in support of or in relation to any account or claim, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited, shall be deemed guilty of felony," and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one year nor more than ten, or by imprisonment not more than five years and fine of not more than $1,000.

The latter act provides that any person in the naval or military service of the United States, in time of war, who "shall make or cause to be made, or present or cause to be presented, for payment or approval to or by any person or officer in the civil or military service of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent," or any person in such service who "shall for the purpose of obtaining or aiding in obtaining the approval or payment of such claim, make use or cause to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher, entry, roll, account, claim, statement, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any false or fraudulent statement, or entry," shall be punished; and that any person not in the military or naval service, who shall do or commit any of the acts above prohibited, "shall forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of $2,000, and in addition double the amount of damages which the United States may have sustained by reason of the doing or committing such act."

And it further provides that "all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, saving and excepting any and all suits or prosecutions now commenced pending, and all rights of suit or prosecution under any prior act of Congress on account of the doing or committing of any act hereby prohibited."

The defence urged that the Act of 1823 was hereby repealed as being inconsistent with this act, while the prosecution argued that it was not repealed, and that in any event the clause saving the right of prosecution for past acts would save this indictment.

2 The defence say that the allegation in the indictment is, that the false bill presented was a bill of Kohnstamm's, whereas, the bill that was proved was a bill of Pfiffer's; that the bill which was made out in Pfiffer's name, and which it was claimed had been assigned to Kohnstamm, could not have been so assigned; that by the statutes of the United States, all assignments of claims against the United States were absolutely void unless they were made after the claim had been allowed, and were witnessed by two witnesses; and that the pretended assignments of this bill were neither made before two witnesses, nor after the claim had been allowed.

The defence claimed that the charge was erroneous in that it said that the collecting the money on the bill was sufficient evidence of presentation, as there was no evidence even tending to show that the bill was ever in Kohnstamm's possession.

The argument was opened by Mr. Evarts for the defence; Judge Pierrepont answered him, and Mr. Brady was heard in reply.

At the close of the argument, Judge NELSON announced that the decision would be rendered on Monday at 11 o'clock.

As the two Judges sat on the argument, if there should be a disagreement between them, the case will go to the Supreme Court at Washington; if there is no such disagreement, however, there is no right of appeal.

SENTENCE OF A COUNTERFEITER.

William Walsh, who pleaded guilty to passing an altered Treasury note, was brought up for sentence, and sentenced by the court to be imprisoned at hard labor for three years, and to pay a fine of six cents.

United States Circuit Court—May 27.

Before Judge Nelson.

A MULTIFARIOUS VERDICT.

At the opening of the court this morning verdicts were taken in 175 collectors' suits. The points involved in them have all been determined by decisions of the Supreme Court in other cases. One jury was impanneled and sworn in all the cases, and verdicts for the plaintiff for $5,000 in each case were rendered all in a bunch. The amount, however, was taken subject to adjustment of the real amount due, which, in many of the cases, is less than $100, and in all the cases certificates of probable cause were given by plaintiff's consent, which relieves the nominal defendants from responsibility, and leaves the plaintiffs to look to the Government for payment of the sums found due with costs.

Admitted to Probate—Will of the Late Col. Butler.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

The following is the list of wills admitted during the week: Bridget McGinness, Clarissa Hart, Robert W. Halstead, Emil Deenst and Sarah E. Borrange. None of them contain anything of interest to the public. The will of the late Col. Andrew Jackson Butler, brother of Maj.-Gen. Butler, and Private Secretary to the General when he commanded at New-Orleans, is offered for probate, and the citations are returnable on the 31st of May. It is rumored that the will leaves a large legacy to Maj.-Gen. Butler.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	June 1	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	June 4	New-York	Liverpool
America	June 4	New-York	Southampton
Caledonia	June 5	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	June 8	Boston	Liverpool
London	June 8	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	June 11	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	June 18	New-York	Southampton
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	July 2	New-York	Southampton
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

City of Limerick	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York
Kedar	May 17	Liverpool	New-York
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York
Australasian	May 21	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	May 24	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	May 25	Southampton	New-York
Europa	May 28	Liverpool	Boston
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	June 8	Southampton	New-York
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York
America	June 22	Southampton	New-York
Germania	June 28	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans.

Locust Point	June 4	New-York	New-Orleans

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size only; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality.
For $1 75 a No 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS.—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

A. MORTON.
Address, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting Corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make from 60c. Also, Werley's Paris made patent Corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N. B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, ruffllings, real and immitation laces, for dress trimmings and under-garments. Ladies' and Children's plain hem-stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

RIBBONS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

STRAW GOODS,

AT RETAIL.

A MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

A CARD.

MME. HUERSTEL,
No. 59 Bleecker-st.,

Begs leave to inform her lady patrons that she has a select assortment of Summer dresses and dress goods, suitable for the season.

Also, the latest novelties in Paris shapes, in CLOAKS, &c. An early inspection is solicited.

No. 59 Bleecker-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.

On and after Monday, May 30, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, including every novelty for Spring and Summer wear, will be offered

AT RETAIL,

at greatly reduced prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF STRAW GOODS
at No. 1,141 Broadway.

A large assortment of new Straw Goods in Ladies and Misses' Bonnets and Hats

OF THE POPULAR STYLES,

now selling at less than the cost of production to close out a manufacturer's stock.

Remember, No. 1,141 corner 26th-st., Broadway.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in the City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.

For sale by,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.

For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
IMPROVED SHAPES,
Made expressly for
GAYNOR,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY,
ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND COMFORT.
is superior to all others.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
Canal-st. and Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
will be found the most
PLIABLE, GRACEFUL AND
COMFORTABLE SKIRT EVER WORN.
At retail by
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
AT DAVIDSON'S
"BOWERY CLOAK-STORE."
IN ALL THE
NEWEST PARIS SUMMER FASHIONS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS from	$7 50 to $20 00
LADIES' SILK CLOAKS from	10 00 to 50 00
MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS from	6 50 to 10 00
MISSES' SILK CLOAKS from	8 00 to 12 00
CHILDREN'S CLOTH CLOAKS from	3 00 to 6 00
CHILDREN'S SILK CLOAKS from	4 00 to 10 00
BLACK SILKS (oil-boiled,) from	1 00 to 5 00

SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

Ladies from the country will find here the most extensive and selected stock of
CLOAKS IN THE BOWERY.

Equal in many instances, superior in finish and design, to the best Broadway houses and at two-thirds the price.

"LADIES ARE POLITELY WAITED UPON."
C. A. DAVIDSON,
"BOWERY CLOAK-STORE,"
No. 264 BOWERY.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has received from Paris,
An elegant assortment of SUMMER MANTILLAS and SCARFS, in SILK, BERAGE and GRENADINE.
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.

A CARD.

Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VAILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.

N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS; much lower than present prices of importation; 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 100 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

WINDOW CURTAINS.—MADAME ROBERT begs to acquaint ladies and housekeepers that her new establishment, on the river at Williamsburgh, for cleaning and doing up window curtains equal to new, is now in operation, and also that she takes care of them for the season. Apply at No. 5 East 11th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—SUITE OF ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD on the first floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of double parlor and bedroom, with all modern conveniences; also, suite of rooms on second floor, beautifully furnished, consisting of parlor and bedrooms, or the rooms on second floor will be let single. Any party wishing first-class apartments only, apply at No. 86 9th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS, A spacious village cottage, wide piazza, 45 feet long, view of river beautiful; good garden planted; nine large cherry trees and 14 pear trees and peach trees. Five trains before noon daily; two minutes from station and less than sixty minutes from Chambers-st. Station. Photograph can be seen, or the place visited by addressing FURNISHED COTTAGE, Box No. 3,135 Post-office. Price desired, $200 a month.

TO LET—A NEATLY FURNISHED, DELIGHTful Summer house, in Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.; stable on the premises. Rent for the season, $500.
W. STANLEY, No. 16 Wall st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, AT SARATOGA, A nice dwelling, well furnished; location central and pleasant. S. P. BRIGGS, No. 168 Broadway, Saratoga Springs.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4, STATE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of June, for supplying for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

200,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY SMOKED NEW BACON SIDES.

The bacon to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, is inferior to the standard samples. Bidders to state the location of their bakeries, when they can begin their deliveries, and how much bread they can deliver daily.

100,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

100,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

35,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅔ Green, ⅓ Souchong; packages to be matted, well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

600,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purposes and to be full head-lined.

40,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR; barrels as above.

20,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of twenty-two gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

200,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing twenty-five pounds.

112,402 gallons of RECTIFIED WHISKY, to be full first-proof, according to the United States Customhouse standard. Barrels to be of good seasoned white oak staves and heads; to have twelve wood and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a Gauger and Inspector to be named by the undersigned.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Tea, Pepper and Sugar must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by the professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and C. S.

[No. 123.]

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 16, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, May 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with:

Bootees—army standard.
Boots, cavalry—army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this City.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

A graranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Monday, May 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, May 31.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
G. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 2, 1864, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Second-avenue, between Sixty-first-street and Eighty-sixth-street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Eighty-ninth-street, between Third-avenue and Fifth-avenue.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixteenth-street, between Avenue B and East River.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixtieth-street, between Broadway and Ninth-avenue.

For flagging Second-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Sixty-first streets.

For flagging and reflagging Eighth-avenue, between Fifty third and Fifty-ninth streets.

For filling sunken lots in Fifty-seventh and Sixty-fifth streets, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For repairing Steam Fire Engine number Eight.

For rebuilding Pier No. 46, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, May 23, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received until SATURDAY, June 4, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., by this office, for the supply of 30,000 PAIRS BRASS SPURS.

They are to be made in all respects as to *material, workmanship* and *dimensions*, in strict conformity with the standard sample, which can be seen at this office.

They are to be delivered, free of expense to the United States, at this office, and there inspected, and none are to be accepted or paid for but such as are approved upon inspection.

Bidders will state in their bids the time in which they propose to make deliveries, and each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution. Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers and such as are known to be fully competent to execute in their own workshops the work proposed for.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed, properly indorsed, to Capt. S. CRISPIN, Ordnance, U. S. Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York.

S. CRISPIN, Captain of Ordnance.

U. S. A. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 256
NORTH BROAD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BEDSTEADS.

Proposals are invited for 5,000 iron bedsteads undulating wooden bottoms, each bedstead to be 6 ft. 6 in. long, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 18 inches high; names of the securities to be furnished with the bids; proposals will be opened on June 1; the Medical Purveyor reserves the right to reject any or all bids. R. MURRAY,
Superintendent Medical Purveys.

UNION FERRY OFFICE, BROOKLYN, May 22, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at this office until June 4 next, for excavating the slip on the upper side of Fulton Ferry, as per surveys at this office. The materials to be removed are mud, gravel, stone and rock.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 7th June next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City:

INFANTRY TROUSERS,
UNLINED BLOUSES,
PEGGED BOOTEES,
SEWED BOOTEES,
PEGGED BOOTS,
SEWED BOOTS,
STOCKINGS,
FELLING AXES.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,") and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

MATTRESSES AND COVERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, May 24, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Mattresses" will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on the 4th day of June next, for furnishing and delivering 7,000 mattresses, with two covers for each, to be delivered at the rate of 1,000 per week, the first delivery to be made within ten days after receiving notice of acceptance of proposal. The mattresses and covers to conform to the navy standard, 5,000 to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 2,000 at the Navy-yard, Charlestown, Mass., and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard. Satisfactory evidence must be furnished that the bidder is a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed for, and that he has the license required by law.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD,
May 23, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes and Branches," will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., of FRIDAY, June 3, 1864, at which hour the bids will be publicly opened, for the supply of

2,100 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 16 inches diameter.
6,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 12 inches diameter.
18,000 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 6 inches diameter.
2,250 feet of cast-iron water pipes, 4 inches diameter.
and 14 branch pipes.

The amount of security required will be ten thousand dollars.

Plans and specifications for the same, and form of agreement to be entered into, can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:

SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him, to the said commissioners.

In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M. during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges.
JNO. J. GORMAN, President.
CHARLES P. KNAPP, R. P. H. ABELL, Clerks.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE, Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEASIDE SUMMER RESORT—FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, CONN.—This favorite and splendid Summer resort (only two hours from New-York via New-Haven Railroad) is now open for visitors, either transient or permanent. The house is new and handsomely furnished; has all modern improvements; is lighted with gas throughout. The beach for bathing is the finest on the Sound. There is good fishing and elegant drives. P. D. CARRIQUE.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, will be open on the first of June. Distance, 65 miles; it is reached by Morris and Essex Railroad, leaving foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 8½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Information may be had by addressing the subscriber or by calling on him on Wednesdays, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House, New-York. E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.
WM. H. MARKHAM,
Saint Louis, Mo.

$500 TO $2,000.—BUSINESS FOR SALE IN every city in the Union, which is now paying from $30 to $100 per day in New-York. Full particulars given by addressing M. & CO., Box No. 2,286 Post-office, New-York.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN having sold his house is desirous of disposing of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, including chandeliers, &c. Parties desirous of purchasing can obtain particulars by calling on Mr. BLACKWELL, Room No. 12, No. 8 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Crosse, Indiana.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the entire line, much below the present market value, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very short trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern markets.

The interest payable during construction has been provided, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.,
M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 37 William-st.
NEW YORK, May 21, 1864.

MINING STOCKS, as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN (OGDENSBURG) RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, passed March 31, 1857, and amended April 8, 1864, and pursuant to a written request signed by the holders of a majority in amount of the second issue of bonds of the Northern Railroad Company, we, the trustees of the Mortgagees to secure the payment of the second issue of bonds of the said Northern Railroad Company, do hereby give notice that a meeting of all such second mortgage bondholders as choose to attend in person or by proxy will be held at the Northern Railroad office, in the village of Malone, New-York, on the 10th day of JUNE next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the purpose of forming a new Railroad Corporation.
Dated Malone, New-York, April 28, 1864.
W. A. WHEELER, WM. C. BROWN, Trustees.

OFFICE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1864.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES for second mortgage bonds and coupons of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company are hereby notified that the first preferred stock of this company is now ready for delivery at the office of Messrs. WESTON, DE BILLIN & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place, upon the surrender of said certificates, and upon compliance with the conditions contained in article seventh in the plan of reorganization, Dec. 23, 1862.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 21, 1864.

THE BANK OF CANTON, (CANTON, ST. Lawrence County,) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of H. J. MESSENGER, No. 139 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Ocean Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.

PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
TROTTING
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, AT 3 P. M.

Purse and Stake of $500, P. P.—Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

R. Walker names g. m.	Lady Shannon
Dan Mace names b. g.	Shark
Hiram Woodruff names b. g.	Dexter
D. Pfifer names br. m.	Empress
Horace F. Jones names b. g.	Hambletonian
Owner names br. g.	Gen. Grant

The boat leaves James' Slip at 2 P. M., connecting with the train at Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M., in time for the trot. Boats leave 34th-st. ferry every five minutes.

MEETINGS.

SHOE DEALERS EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—At an adjourned meeting of the Boot and Shoe Dealers, held Friday evening, the 27th instant, the committee appointed to canvass the City reported 105 names signed in favor of 7 o'clock, 74 in favor of 8 o'clock, and 22 scattering.

The reports were accepted and after a general interchange of opinions and views with regard to the movement in question, resolutions were moved and adopted, that on and after MONDAY, May 30, the retail Boot and Shoe Dealers close their respective stores at 7 o'clock precisely, Saturdays and days next preceding holidays excepted. The resolution passing with only four dissenting votes.

The undersigned committee, in behalf of the Association desire to call the attention of the public to the above resolution, which they deem to be demanded by the excessive hours of labor usual in their trade, believing the public can be equally as well accommodated, and a large class of employers and employed be relieved by an abridgement of the hours of confinement and labor, and we most respectfully solicit a coöperation of the public patronage, as, also, those of the dealers who, as yet, have attended any of these meetings, trusting that all dealers, especially, will consider themselves as committee to secure the coöperation of their neighbors in this laudable object. We remain, very respectfully,
JOEL SAMIS,
NELSON SAMIS,
WM. NEILY,
ROBT. IRWIN,
JNO. C. GRAHAM,
S. M. BIXBY,
J. HENDERSON,
Committee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an Englishman who knows the City well and understands his business in every respect; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of City reference; age 35. Address E. B., Mr. Smith's seedstore, No. 65 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, WHO can come well recommended as a careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; must be willing to serve in the family when otherwise disengaged. Apply to Mr. WOOD, No. 596 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, A laundress, waitress and a chambermaid; all Protestants, either English, Scotch, German or Welsh; the best of City references required. Apply to Room No. 237 St. Nicholas Hotel, from 1 o'clock to 4 P. M.

WOOL SORTERS WANTED—AT CATSKILL Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at Mill or to SAML. HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS OF THE RIGHT kind, with moderate capital, to sell the Brocksieper Gas Regulator. Office of the company, No. 446 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, (near New-York City.) The Summer Term will commence May 27. A situation unrivaled in healthfulness and beauty; a thorough course of study; superior teachers of music and the modern languages; facilities for horseback-riding and salt-water bathing, and Dr. Dio Lewis' gymnastics, constitute some of the attractions of this School.

Young ladies will be received to give attention only to music and other accomplishments, during this term.
Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, can always obtain good places in stores, offices or banks; they become quick at figures, rapid business writers and practical book-keepers.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st.; $150 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

HORSES FOR SALE—A MATCHED PAIR OF bright bays, black manes, tails and feet; 16 hands high, 8 years old, and weigh 2,800 lbs. Can be seen at PAPE'S stable, upper end of Long Dock, Jersey City. Warranted sound.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.

5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $100,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and Marine Corps authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CO

Grade.	
First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $[illegible], three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N., No. Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N., No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N., No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N., No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C., No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE.

SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1864.

Notice is hereby given to all persons entitled to exemption under the amended Enrollment Act, on account of alienage, unsuitableness of age, (under twenty and over forty-five years,) or on account of two years service in the Army or Navy, during the present War, to present such claims in person without delay to the Board of Enrollment of the District in which they reside.
WILLIAM HAYS,
Brigadier General Volunteers,
and A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

CIRCULAR.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, May 24, 1864.

Officers of Volunteer Regiments from the State of New-York who have left the service by resignation, expiration or term of service, or for other causes, are requested to send at once to these headquarters, their present Post-office address, designating their rank and the Regiment in which they served.

A large number of letters and packages for officers formerly belonging to Regiments from this State, are at this Office, which cannot be forwarded without this information.

The attention of Officers connected with the regiments mustered for two years, is especially called to this circular. JOHN T. SPRAGUE, Adjutant-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL,
ALBANY, May 9, 1864.

FOR WANT OF LIKE FACILITIES AS as were afforded me in the Northern and Western Divisions, the men enlisted under the recent calls in the Southern Division of the State (comprising the first ten Congressional Districts) were obliged, most of them, to go to the field without the State bounty. In the recent battles many, whom the Paymaster had not as yet been able to reach in the field, may have been killed.

Widows and others, residing in New-York City and its vicinity, having claims on this office, will, if they call on Maj. ROBERT BENSON, JR., No. 7 State-street, New-York City, have their papers arranged and forwarded, FREE OF EXPENSE.
JOHN D. VAN BUREN,
Paymaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 28, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the payment of relief to the families of volunteers serving in the army of the United States, will be resumed on and after Tuesday, May 31, 1864.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

FOR SALE.

AT NORTH NEW-YORK.

For sale, houses and lots at various prices; to persons who will build at once great inducements offered; no assessments and taxation light; in every respect the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs; sandy subsoil, high ground, streets and avenues all graded, being a continuation of New-York proper, and nearer Central Park than 28th-st. Cross 3d-av. Harlem River bridge to 138th-st., and inquire at the Land-office. T. RAE, Agent. Horse railroad along the westerly side of the property; also, gas.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Flatbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, together with fourteen acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3½ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City railroad cars passing the premises, also having a front on the new City Park. For particulars inquire of
JOHN LEFFERTS, Flatbush.

20 COTTAGES FOR SALE—AT $900; $1,300; $1,600. Also, 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 8 lots each, at $2,500 to $8,000. Also, 700 lots, beautifully located at the termini of three City Railroads. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR MATCHED horses, jet black, long tails, 8 and 9 years old, sound and kind, of surpassing beauty and speed, 15¾ hands high; price, $3,000. May be seen at 151st st., between Broadway and 10th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

MRS. MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., etc.
J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

FOUND—IN ALBANY, MAY 25, 1864, ON BOARD the express train from Buffalo, a pocketbook containing a quantity of money; if the loser will call at No. 199 East 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and describe the same it will be returned. A. JAY HOAG.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

ERNESTINE, ERNESTINE, ERNESTINE.
GREAT SUCCESS, GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS, OF
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT DOMESTIC DRAMA.
JANET PRIDE,
JANET PRIDE.

with new and elegant scenery, costumes and properties. Characters by Messrs. Nagle, Hadaway and Jamison, Mrs. Prior, Miss Allford and the entire company.

AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock.
ENTHUSIASTIC AND CONTINUED APPLAUSE
GREETS
THE BRILLIANT, BEAUTIFUL, FASCINATING
MLLE. ERNESTINE,
MLLE. ERNESTINE,
MLLE. ERNESTINE,
who appears every afternoon and evening
IN NEW AND CHARMING DANCES.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER,
BETWEEN THE ACTS.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex-officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, each over eight feet high.
THE LILLIPUTIAN KING, and GENERAL GRANT, Jr., the smallest men living.
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, aged 7, and 5 years and 4 months—NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.
Daily additions of rare and wonderful fish to the
THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
Phrenological Examinations and Charts by
PROFESSOR LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding, and others.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, each weighing OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON-WRITER.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL,
And innumerable other curiosities.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
LATE WALLACK'S,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.
second week
of Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who has achieved the most
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS,
in his original impersonation of
BROTHER SAM,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S highly successful comedy,
entitled:
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
Which is nightly received with
UNCONTROLLABLE MIRTH
and the most
LAVISH APPLAUSE.
It will be repeated
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING
until further notice.
Lord Dundreary and Brother Sam........Mr. Chanfrau

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The thirty-ninth annual exhibition of original pictures by living artists, is now open, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE PURE, THE BRIGHT, the Beautiful." "Golden Dreams and Fairy Castles," "When Dear Friends were Here," "Give This to Mother," by FOSTER; "New Emancipation Song," "I'm Willing to Wait," PARKHURST; "My Little Angel," "How goes the Money," HUTCHINSON; "The Dying Soldier Boy," and "My Jamie is a Soldier Brave," WALLACE; 30 cents each, mailed free. Publisher,
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE LESSONS.—A YOUNG LADY thoroughly instructed, desires a few more pupils on the piano-forte. Address BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steam to Liverpool and Glasgow. The fine, fast-sailing, A 1, Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier 4, North River. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style, to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

First Cabin	$85	Second Cabin	$70
Intermediate	45	Steerage	35

Payable in Currency.
Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. HOFFMAN, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail sidewheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received nor bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 1st June. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 11 to 12½ o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board.
The AUSTRALASIAN will sail 15th June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 36th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

EXCURSIONS.

DOUBLE-DECK BARGES AND SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS TO LET, with Biddle's and Dudley's Groves and Woodbridge Park. Committees are respectfully invited to call on the proprietors only.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

TO LET FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMboats, barges and groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st. (office removed from Vestry-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CAN BE HAD FOR a single gentleman, within half a mile of Wall-st. Ferry, in a private family, with large room, closet, bath, gas, &c. Address C, Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office, with real name and place of business.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOM, OPPOSITE St. John's Park. Handsomely furnished room, second story, front, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Apply at No. 22 Beach-st.

BOARD—NO. 261 4TH-AV., TO LET, rooms neatly furnished, singly or in suites, to small genteel families, with private table, or to a party of single gentlemen, with or without board.

DESIRABLE SUMMER ROOMS, WITH or without board, single or en suite, can be obtained at the corner of Broadway and 25th-st., entrance No. 7 West 25th-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—VERY HANDSOME, airy front rooms, or if desired, a whole floor, with or without full or partial board, may be had at No. 28 University-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A LADY occupying her own house will accommodate two or three gentlemen with first-class board; house finely shaded; good stabling. Parties willing to pay liberally for every home comfort, may address COUNTRY, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant accommodations for the Summer and Fall months, at HENRY FENNER'S, South Orange, N. J., within one hour's ride, by Morris and Essex Railroad. Address Box No. 2,490 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson River; the house is well shaded and commands a fine view of and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to
JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEORGE BARNUM McCLELLAN,
A SATIRE.
The American News Co., and all news stores. Price twenty-five cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ON MONDAY, MAY 30,
will be produced for the
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE,
an entirely original Drama, of novel construction and peculiar effects, in three acts, entitled
CAPT. BLAND,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, incidental music, dance, &c., &c.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
CAPT. BLAND
will be repeated.
THURSDAY—THE WIFE'S SECRET.
FRIDAY—121st night of ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—CAPT. BLAND.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES.
MYSTERIOUS AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE
PHENOMENA!
Far surpassing the most brilliant productions of modern magicians, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1, and continuing every evening until further notice. Heller, Simmons, and others claiming to produce like demonstrations will be totally eclipsed by
TWO YOUNG LADIES,
A SISTER OF THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS,
and
MRS. LAMB.
The entertainments given in their presence will
CONFOUND THE WISEST OF MEN,
and far surpass all previous wonders offered to the citizens of New-York.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8¼. Admission 50 cents. Children under 12 years, 25 cents. Reserved seats, without extra charge, at the office of the Institute, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. G. S. LACEY, Manager.

HELLER'S! HELLER'S! HELLER'S!
SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.

HELLER	Mystifies.	HELLER
HELLER	Jokes.	HELLER
HELLER	Plays the Piano.	HELLER
HELLER	Performs Illusions.	HELLER
HELLER	Executes Piano-forte Solos.	HELLER
HELLER	Perpetrates Puns.	HELLER
HELLER	Is Always at Home.	HELLER
HELLER	Cannot be Found Out.	HELLER
HELLER	Is Another Houdin.	HELLER
HELLER	Is Artemus Ward No. 2.	HELLER
HELLER	Is Thalberg on Broadway.	HELLER
HELLER	Is Great.	HELLER
HELLER	Is Good.	HELLER

Doors open every evening at 7½; commence at 8. Box-office open from 10 till 3. Seats should be secured beforehand.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF

give THREE extra Readings at
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY
EVENINGS.
Scenes and Impersonations from
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS,
with MRS. VANDENHOFF'S view of
SHAKESPEARE GALLICISED,
AND IMITATIONS OF FECHTER.

SECOND WEEK OF THE GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE OF
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA, CINDERELLA.
CINDERELLA,
At Mrs. HOLMAN'S,
At Mrs. HOLMAN'S,
NO. 720 BROADWAY, ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
NO. 720 BROADWAY, ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Opposite the New-York Hotel,
Opposite the New-York Hotel.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.
MATINEE (Cinderella) on WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FROM STORE NO. 58 WATER-ST.,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1864,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
CARGO PRIZE SCHOONER OSCAR,
CONSISTING OF
EIGHTY BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Catalogues and samples of cotton at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal,
Southern District of Florida.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1864.

This company will hold their Sixteenth Regular Monthly Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY THOUSAND TONS FRESH MINED
SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of June next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known, at time and place of sale.

Interruptions in transportation compels the company reluctantly to limit the quantity to be offered at this sale to 20,000 tons. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WATERVLIET ARSENAL,
WEST TROY, N. Y., May 20, 1864.

By direction of Chief of Ordnance, the following-named articles will be sold at public auction, at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., on the first day of June, 1864:

1 Lathe,
1 Ball Press,
1 pair Cylinder Boilers, in good order,
A lot of empty barrels, oil, flour and cement,
About 2,000 lbs. of scrap paper.
About 150 cords of wood, scrap.
About 50,000 lbs. of cast iron, scrap.
About 40,000 lbs. of shells, condemned.
About 280,000 packing-boxes, tin and wood, for percussion caps, different sizes.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Purchasers will be required to pay for and remove the articles purchased without delay. Payments to be made in U. S. Notes. P. V. HAGNER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance, Com. Arsenal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF STATUARY, CARRARA MARBLE FIGURES AND BUSTS, MARBLE PEDESTALS, GARDEN VASES, MOSAIC INLAID TABLES, ALABASTER GROUPS AND FIGURES, &c., recently received from Italy. MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction TUESDAY, May 31, and WEDNESDAY, June 1, at 11 o'clock each day, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau-st., the above collection, in which will be found twenty-five figures and busts of statuary, Carrara marble, executed in Florence and other parts of Italy, round and square columns and pedestals for the same; about fifty pieces of alabaster groups and figures, many of them entirely new historical subjects from the best studios of Italy; carved marble and alabaster vases, suitable for either parlor, library or dining-room, of the Roman, Egyptian, Florentine, Gothic and other antique styles, varying in size from one to seven feet in height; tazzas, card receivers, groups of animals, and many other objects of new and beautiful designs—the whole forming one of the largest and finest collections of statuary offered at public auction in this City for many years. The above will be on exhibition MONDAY, 30th inst., and particularly worthy of attention. Goods purchased for shipment can be packed in our store, by the importers, in the original Italian cases, at a small expense.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

MONTAGUE VILLA, SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., AT AUCTION.—Also, three magnificent building plots adjoining, containing about 12 lots each. DAVID SCOTT will sell at auction, on the premises, the new and splendid mansion, Montague Villa, Bergen-av., South Bergen, containing every modern convenience for a first-class occupant, in the vicinity of churches and schools, and one minute's walk from the cars, which leave for Jersey City every ten minutes. The property commands a fine view of the bay and harbor of New-York. For maps and particulars apply at SCOTT'S Exchange, No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON STONE AND THOMPSON STS., UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PHILO T. RUGGLES, ESQ., REFEREE.—A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 31, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable warehouse and lot No. 31 Stone-st., size 18 and 17.2x93 and 94.6, running through to South William-st.

ALSO,
the premises No. 66 Thompson-st., near Broome, on the east side, size 34x94.

For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of a writ of sale, issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, in admiralty, will be sold, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1864, the following described property, to wit; 3,213 bales and 191 sacks of cotton, a large lot of bagging, &c., &c., the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.
D. S. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1864.

R. F. KEWIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.—MONDAY, May 30, 1864, at 10 A. M., in salesroom No. 23 Bowery, by JULIUS G. SALHINGER, the stock of a dealer declining business, comprising a general assortment of ready-made clothing, cloths, cassimeres, dry goods, boots, shoes, &c., to which the attention of the trade is invited, as the stock will be sold without reserve.
☞ Consignments solicited.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER SALE OF CONDEMNED GOODS.—MINER & SOMERVILLE, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 31st May, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 40 Vesey-st.: Condemned clothing, woolen and rubber blankets, knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, tents, boots, tin ware, &c., by command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
T. P. McELRAITH, Assistant Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 2d, AT 11 o'clock, at their new sale-rooms No. 93 Liberty-st., receiver's sale of Railroad and Gas Co.'s Stocks, personal effects and contents of private wine cellar, sold by order of Hon. John B. Haskin. Receiver appointed by the Court. For full particulars see *World* and *Post*.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Return of Gen. McArthur to Vicksburgh.

REBEL STEAMERS IN THE RED RIVER.

CAIRO, Friday, May 27.

The steamer *Hillman*, from Memphis yesterday evening, has arrived here. She has 59 bales of cotton from St. Louis. The rebels fired into her at Island No. 16.

The steamer *St. Louis*, on her way to New-Orleans, was fired into at Tunica Bend. The rebel shells struck her and exploded near her boiler, but fortunately no one was injured.

The rebels are said to have twenty-five steamers up the Red River, above the farthest point marched by our army.

The steamer *Silver Moon*, from Memphis for Cincinnati, has 772 bales of cotton and rags.

Gen. MCARTHUR's command returned to Vicksburgh on the 20th inst. He had no engagement with the rebels of any importance.

Great excitement existed at Vicksburgh on the reception of the news from Gen. GRANT's army.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Mississippi.

The steamship *Mississippi*, KENNEDY, from New-Orleans 18th, via Key West the 23 , with cotton and passengers to the United States Quartermaster, arrived this morning. The *Mississippi* brings the following passengers: Gen. Fessenden, Col. Morgan, Capt. Floyd, Dr. Baxter, Dr. Fallon, Mrs. Col. Brown, Mrs. Col. Brigham, Mrs. Dr. Green, Mrs. De Martin, Mrs. Dr. Dobbs, Mrs Dr. Hawes, Mrs. Dr. Franklin, Mrs. Dr. Wooster, Mr. Terrell and Mr. Pike, all from New-Orleans; Messrs. J. Clapp, Rose, Delaney, Cline, Allen, Billinger, Albury, Mrs. Russell and children, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Mulrony, Miss Fifer and Miss Herron, all from Key West.

Died, on the 23d, Sergeant JOHN DARRAH, Company H, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, of chronic diarrhœa—buried at sea.

Died, on the 24th, J. BILLINGS, of consumption—buried at sea.

Died, on the 27th, an infant child of J. T. F. Clark—buried at sea.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 25.

Just now a large amount of general merchandise is going forward to Salt Lake. There is a decided improvement in the amount of trade transactions. There is nothing doing in grain or flour.

CHAPMAN, confined at Fort Alcatras for disloyal language, was released, to-day, on taking the oath and giving bonds.

The ships *Gisours Keller* and *Revere* had sailed for Pacific ports. There had been no arrivals from Atlantic ports.

There is no general news. The State is remarkably quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 26.

The steamer *Moses Taylor* has arrived from Panama with passengers that left New-York, April 23.

Another meeting in behalf of the Christian Commission is in progress this evening.

Reports of Indian massacres in Nevada Territory excite considerable apprehension.

A vigorous movement has been commenced in the Territory in favor of introducing national currency, but it will not succeed without the coöperation of California, which, so far, prefers metallic currency.

The Union Central Committee of this State meets on the 4th of June to call a convention for the nomination of Presidential electors. The popular sentiment continues strong for Mr. LINCOLN.

There is an active demand for wool for export.

Markets quiet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, May 27.

The meeting in aid of the Christian Commission, last evening, was the first meeting in California at which the clergy of all Evangelical Churches were present. Bishop KIP made the opening prayer. Eight thousand dollars were subscribed, and additional subscriptions are coming in rapidly.

Arrived, the steamer *Pacific*, from Victoria, with $190,000 in treasure.

It is proposed to improve Victoria Harbor and explore Vancouver's Island.

There is nothing of interest from the northern mines.

There had been a tremendous land slide at Pemberton, near the head of Sillooet Lake, filling up thirty or forty feet of the lake and narrowly escaping the town.

Sailed, *Witch of the Wave*, for Callao.

Arrived, ship *Sireus*, from Hong Kong.

From Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday May 28.

A movement in the Common Council last evening to repeal the $300 exemption resolution was unsuccessful. An additional resolution, however, was adopted appropriating $100 additional, making $300 to each man drafted, and $400 to each one serving in the ranks or procuring a substitute.

The Council authorized a special committee to make arrangements for the reception of the Second New-Jersey Volunteers, who are expected home next week, having served o[illegible] time of three years of war.

Death of Joshua R. Giddings.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 28.

A Montreal dispatch gives some particulars of the death of JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. He was engaged in playing a game of billiards at St. Lawrence Hall with Mr. FELDMAN, when he suddenly complained of weakness, and sat down on a sofa. Dr. TURNER, of the Scot's Fusilier Guards, and Dr. FALLON, both living at St. Lawrence Hall, and Dr. SUTHERLAND were promptly by his side, but he at once became insensible, and expired in a few minutes.

Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 28.

The cash receipts for the Sanitary Fair to Friday night are $319,000. This does not include any anticipated donations on the way, of which notice of shipment has been received, nor the Semper Farm tickets, 30,000 of which have been sold, nor any large schemes in which shares are being sold. The fair will continue open next week.

Washington's Gold Medal to be Presented to Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 28.

The gold medal presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by Congress, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, and the only gold one ever presented to him, has been purchased by a few gentlemen of Delaware, and will be presented to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. The sum paid for the medal is over $5,000.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

Unwarrantable Conduct of a Spanish Vessel of War.

The schooner *Flash*, GRAY, from St. Martin's April 23 and Baracoa 13th inst. with fruit to B. J. WENBURG, arrived yesterday morning. She left there schooner *Nathaniel Chase*, from New-York in six days. May 22, latitude 31° 17′, longitude 74° 25′, spoke bark *Ocean Home*, hence 7 days out. April 26, at 7:45 P. M., while on the passage from St. Martin to Baracoa, off Isabella Bay, a vessel hove in sight astern and fired two guns, blank, when we immediately hove to. The sail came up, and proved to be a Spanish man-of-war. While nearing us she commenced shortening sail and never hailed us. They then fired four musket shots at us, the ball of one whistled close to Capt. GRAY's ears and went through the mainsail, near the deck. Was then boarded from the steamer by an officer and six marines, who examined the papers, when they were sent on board the man-of-war, to be examined by her Commander. They were then sent back and the vessel allowed to proceed.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Two State Conventions: Unconditional Union and Democratic Union—Chief Plank and Pervading Spirit and Disposition of the Former—Tone of the Latter's Speakers at Variance With That of its Resolutions—Peace Democrats for an Immediate Armistice.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, May 26, 1864.

The Unconditional Union Convention's main resolution, unanimously adopted, was exactly this:

"That the Union men of Kentucky, in convention assembled, are *for the preservation and maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the National Constitution, and the destruction of the rebellion, without any regard to what these objects may cost.*"

This was the only resolution of principles reported by the Committee on Resolutions, composed of W. C. Goodloe, James Speed, Lucien Anderson, T. S. Bell, W. W. Trimble and others. Resolutions were afterward adopted, heartily thanking the armies and navies of the United States, providing for an address to the people of Kentucky, and for patronizing the Unconditional Union papers of the State.

The convention, representing twenty-six counties, comprised 256 members. The appointed delegates of twenty odd other counties were unable to be present. A manifest Pro-Lincoln and Anti-Slavery spirit pervaded the body, and as manifest a disposition to conciliate and coöperate with all who will indorse the foregoing resolution and vote for the National Union nominees.

The Committee on Resolutions, with the convention's approval, reported as delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, Dr. Breckinridge, Sam Lusk, R. K. Williams, Lucien Anderson, F. M. Bristow, James Weir, and others; and as electors at large, James F. Buckner, B. H. Bristow, C. F. Burnam, and Leonidas Metcalf. The convention appointed as district delegates, Lucien Anderson, Geo. D. Blakey, James Speed, G. Clay Smith, W. W. Trimble, John A. Prall, A. G. Hodges, Wm. H. Randall, and others; and as district electors, Lucien Anderson, J. H. Lowry, James Speed, and others.

The Union Democratic Convention closed up last night. It professed to represent sixty-three counties, and contain five hundred and eighteen members. The tone of its speakers was decidedly Anti-Lincoln and Pro-Slavery. Ex-Col. WOLFORD and Lieut.-Gov. JACOB were the principal speakers. The more denunciatory and defiant of the Administration (not the rebellion) the more were they applauded. Mr. JACOB, even more violent than Mr. WOLFORD, seems ambitious to out-wolford WOLFORD as a martyr to the cause of "free speech, free press and free suffrage." He threatened to shed his blood, if need be, for those principles of "constitutional liberty." "If," said he, "LINCOLN uses bayonets to keep any of us from the polls, I am for meeting bayonets with bayonets." Wolfordism apparently pervaded a majority of the members. WOLFORD was appointed an elector at large, and JACOB an alternate delegate at large to Chicago.

The general tone of the unanimously adopted resolutions was more moderate, more loyal, more adapted to the sentiments of the Union Democratic masses, who, though more or less opposed to the Administration about Slavery, and preferring the election of MCCLELLAN and BRAMLETTE, are believed to be still sincerely and practically loyal, for "using the military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion," for "suppressing the armed rebellion of traitors to our country," "subjugating the armed insurrection," and demanding of the Southern people "unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Whether or not, through operating upon their Pro-Slavery prejudices, WOLFORD, JACOB & Co. can induce the majority of Union Democrats to become practically disloyal, to coöperate with the Peace Democrats, under WICKLIFFE, POWELL & Co., remains to be seen. LUCIEN ANDERSON, yesterday, predicted that MALLORY, HARDING, WADSWORTH and GARRET DAVIS will, within six months, be Peace Democrats, essentially secession, for the immediate recognition of the rebel Confederacy. I incline to think that some of the Union Democratic Committee on Resolutions, and of the appointed Union Democratic delegates and electors, will never affiliate with those Peace Democrats, who, in mass meeting here, the 24th, resolved nothing about "using the military force of the nation in putting down the rebellion," but declared for "the revocation of all unconstitutional edicts and pretended laws, an *immediate armistice*, and a National Convention for the adjustment of our difficulties." PONTIAC.

NAVAL DISASTER ON THE TEXAS COAST.

Details of the Capture of the Granite City and the Nyanga by the Rebels in Calcosien River, Texas—Capture of a Boat's Crew of the United States Steamship New-London, and Death of the Executive Officer.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 12, 1864.

The United States steamship *Granite City* and the tin-clad *Nyanga* were recently sent from New-Orleans to take possession of Calcosien River, and they are now in the hands of the rebels, and the officers and crews are prisoners in Houston.

The facts of the capture are simply these: Not long ago the *Granite City* and the *Nyanga* were sent from New-Orleans to capture a small battery that the rebels held at the mouth of the Calcosien River, to secure the harbor.

The expedition was successful. We had heard that the vessels were safely moored in the river, and that the position was ours. Acting on this information the *New-London* was sent from Galveston, where she was blockading, to carry the mail and official dispatches to the *Granite City* and *Nyanga*.

On Tuesday morning, May 10, we arrived off the bar and signaled to the vessel that we could see in the bay. The wind was blowing strong, the air was not clear, the distance was too great to read signals distinctly, and we failed to distinguish any reply to our number. But, for the reasons just given, we were not surprised. The *New-London* drew too much water to cross the bar; it was therefore necessary to send a boat. The executive officer of the *New-London*, Mr. JACKSON, the pilot, a refugee, from Galveston, and six men composed the crew; all were fully armed and equipped, although no peril was suspected.

Night came and the boat did not return. The ship's light was kept burning from the mast; rockets were sent up several times during the evening, in order to guide them, if by chance they had been belated.

Morning came and no tidings. Blank shots were fired from the guns, and soon there could plainly be seen the stars and stripes waving over the *Granite City*, for the *New-London* had previously gone further in toward the shore, as far as the depth of water would admit. But the ship numbers were not answered, and finally, but reluctantly, it was concluded that our vessels in the bay were in rebel hands, and that the United States flag had been hoisted in order to decoy us in. At 10 o'clock, a boat with a flag of truce was sent, under charge of Ensign HOWARD, which was met, in the river connecting the bay and gulf, by a truce boat from the *Granite City*, manned by rebels, under command of Maj. LOVETT. The boats lay side by side, when the following conversation took place between the officers:

Federal.—Are the *Granite City* and *Nyanga* in the hands of the rebels?

Rebel.—They are in the hands of the *Confederates*, Sir."

Federal.—When were they taken?

Rebel.—These vessels surrendered on the morning of May 6, after a severe engagement of an hour, in which the *Granite City* was badly riddled. The Confederate force was composed of cavalry and artillery.

Federal.—What has been done with our boat's crew?

Rebel.—All except Mr. JACKSON have been sent to Houston as prisoners, with the crews of the vessels. Mr. JACKSON, I am very sorry to say, was shot by us in his boat before he came on board. He fired on the Confederate flag after we hoisted it, and my men fired on him and killed him. I could not restrain them. I am very sorry, but he should not have fired on our flag.

After some few less important interchanges, Mr. HOWARD and Maj. LOVETT shook hands and parted. The *New-London* at once steamed away for Galveston to report to the flag-officer there.

Our men stated that Mr. JACKSON thought that the hoisting of the rebel flag was a mere joke, and so fired on it. There was of course no chance of escape or victory after his boat came near the *Granite City*. The poor pilot is a refugee from Galveston, and will probably be hung.

A vessel has been sent already to guard the entrance of Calcosien Bay, and prevent the exit of the steamers. Their batteries are in good order, and unless too much damaged in the engagement, will be a great prize to the rebels. The *Granite City* is small, of light draft, and not very fast; but if she escapes to the sea, she can be turned into a very destructive privateer. The position itself is not of very great importance, but the capture of the vessels is a misfortune to us, and may be made to turn to the great advantage of the rebels. G. B.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Old School Body at Newark.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (Old School,) is now holding its seventy-ninth session in the Third Presbyterian Church, at Newark, N. J. About two hundred and fifty clergy men are present, and the sessions are largely attended, the audience including many ladies.

The Rev. Dr. MCGILL, the stated Clerk, announced that the Moderator of the last Assembly, Rev. J. H. MORRISON, was in India, and that it would be necessary for the Commissioners to chose one of their number to preach the opening sermon and preside until a new Moderator was chosen. The Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Louisville, was unanimously elected and preached the sermon from the following text: "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ; that though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich."—2d Cor., viii. 9.

At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. WOOD, President of Hanover College, was elected Moderator. The Rev. RAVAUD K. ROGERS, D. D.; was elected temporary chairman.

The Standing Committee have been appointed as follows:

Bills and Overtures.—Ministers—W. L. Breckinridge, D. D.; J. M. Krebs, D. D.; J. Greenleaf, D. D.; J. Kirkpatrick, D. D.; J. V. Reynolds, D. D.; A. S. MacMaster, D. D.; J. D. Paxton, D. D.; J. J. Porter, J. A. Steele. Elders—R. Carter, T. Charlton, H. A. G. McCandless, S. Matthews, J. Y. Allison.

Judicial Committee.—Ministers—J. Maclean, D. D.; N. L. Rice, D. D.; D. Elliott, D. D.; H. H. Hopkins, D. D.; T. L. Crowe, D. D.; J. H. Nixon, B. J. Lowe, T. W. Hynes. Elders—M. Ryerson, T. McIntire, S. Linn, H. Graydon, J. Hay, W. Shepard.

Theological Seminaries.—Ministers, D. X. Junkin, D. D; S. Miller, W. C. Roberts, W. H. Van Doren, T. H. Cleland, C. K. Thompson. Elders—B. Disbrow, A. Christy, W. K. Oat, J. P. Lapsley.

Board of Domestic Missions.—Ministers—W. Lord, D. D.; A. Nevin, D. D.; M. A. Hoge, D. D.; J. M. Batchelder, E. W. Wright, D. D.; W. W. Robertson. Elders—A. Eldridge, W. P. Van Renselaer, J. Morehouse, C. O. Waters.

Board of Foreign Missions.—Ministers—I. N. Candee, D.D.; W. S. Rogers, J. Millikin, W. Hughes, J. T. Lapsley, R. P. Dubois. Elders—D. Kelly, E. Houghton, J. C. Mateer, T. Bell.

Board of Education.—Ministers—J. M. Krebbs, D.D.; S. M. Templeton, R. A. Delancey, W. Bailey, J. H. Flanagan, W. R. Marshall. Elders—T. W. Lockwood, J. Wallace, E. Crosley, J. C. Cook.

Board of Publication.—Ministers—J. T. Backus, D. D.; C. C. Beatty, D.D; A. A. E. Taylor, S. C. Logan, S. F. Scovel, S. M. Andrews, D.D. Elders—C. N. Todd, J. H. Whiting, J. P. Wallace, J. O. Merritt.

Board of Church Extension.—Ministers—G. W. Musgrave, D. D.; S. Tustin, D. D.; J. A. Pinkerton, J. McDougal, Jr., A. Taylor, L. M. Stevenson. Elders—J. M. Chambers, J. Ogden, C. E. Lathrop, J. Webster.

Disabled Ministers' Fund.—Ministers, N. L. Rice, D. D.; A. Burtis, D. D.; D. Tully, T. Owen, G. Sheldon, D. D.; J. W. Dale. Elders—A. Beyea, P. Davis, F. W. Hastings, T. Archer.

Correspondence.—Ministers—J. K. Campbell, D. D.; S. F. Colt, J. H. Johns. Elders—W. Allen, S. M. Ross.

Systematic Benevolence.—Ministers—J. M. Lowrie, D. D., A. McCarroll, J. P. Hudson, W. Speer. Elders—J. White, J. Parker.

Devotional Exercises.—Ministers—E. R. Craven, D. D., E. Kempshall, G. C. Bush. Elders—W. Rankin, Jr., W. Annin.

Finance.—Elders—S. D. Powel, W. Walker, J. W. Kennicott.

Mileage.—Elders—A. B. Belknap, C. N. Todd, G. R. McIlroy.

Leave of Absence.—Ministers—M. L. M. Miller, E. B. Raffensperger, J. S. Grimes. Elders—W. P. Pearson, J. M. Barchfield.

COMMITTEE ON SYNODICAL RECORDS.

Albany—Ministers: A. P. Colt, W. B. Stewart. Elder: C. Fuller.

Buffalo—Ministers: R. B. Moore, T. G. Carnahan. Elder: J. Van Horn.

New-York—Ministers: J. Johnson, E. Wilson. Elder: S. Sutton.

New-Jersey—Ministers: A. M. A. Thorburn, R. Roberts. Elder: R. McDowell.

Philadelphia—Ministers: G. Lave, D. P. Young. Elder: W. Ernst.

Baltimore—Ministers: T. M. Harlon, J. Johnson. Elder: H. Stevens.

Pittsburgh—Ministers: W. McCandlish, H. L. Craven. Elder: J. Welsh.

Alleghany—Ministers: L. M. Stevens, W. H. Clark. Elder: R. Patterson.

Wheeling—Ministers: B. S. Everitt, J. D. Reardon. Elder: J. S. Furst.

Ohio—Ministers: W. B. Reeve, S. D. Westervelt. Elder: J. Andrews.

Sandusky—Ministers: O. Lawson, J. Y. Cowlick. Elder: J. McCormick.

Cincinnati—Ministers: B. Johnson, E. Kudobe. Elder: J. H. Wilson.

Indiana—Ministers: F. A. Shearer, A. O. Rockwell. Elder: James Patten.

N. Indiana—Ministers: W. W. Laverty, W. H. Lester. Elder: W. Mercer.

Illinois—Ministers: C. V. McKaig, A. R. Hamilton. Elder: F. A. Foster.

Chicago—Ministers: C. Carson, J. Wray. Elder: J. Brown.

Wisconsin—Ministers: Wm. F. Kain, T. A. Grove. Elder: E. T. Beall.

St. Paul—Ministers: Wm. H. Lester, A. E. Thompson. Elder: John Dildine.

Iowa—Ministers: Andrew Virtue, John Robinson. Elder: Thos. Oldham.

S. Iowa—Ministers: J. W. Baynes, N. N. Morrows. Elder: Z. Z. Crane.

W. Missouri—Ministers: W. B. Spence, S. H. Stevens. Elder: Jas. Ayres.

Missouri—Ministers: J. H. Johns, E. G. Girard. Elder: S. Whittlesey.

Kentucky—Ministers: J. W. Allison, J. S. Gordon. Elder: W. Heiphinstine.

Pacific—Ministers: J. A. Leggett, A. McElwain. Elder: W. Searight.

N. India—Ministers: M. L. Wortman, G. H. Nimmo. Elder: Jos. Govrall.

MARTIN RYERSON presented the following resolution:

Whereas, By reason of the greatly enhanced prices of every article of family consumption, averaging fully fifty per cent. more than two years ago, the salaries of the great majority of our ministers have become entirely inadequate to the comfortable support of their families, causing in many cases much of destitution and suffering; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five ruling Elders be appointed to consider and report what steps may be proper for this General Assembly to take to remedy this crying evil.

Carried, and the committee was thus constituted: Committee on Salaries—M. Ryerson, S. Lynn, C. N. Todd, A. G. McCandless, S. Matthews.

The subject of the revision of the *Book of Discipline* being the order of the day, Dr. RICE moved a postponement.

Dr. BEATTY opposed this. It has been three times reported to the Assembly, and has occupied the best talent of the Church. He would consider this a test vote whether we are to have the revised book or not.

Drs. Elliott, Junkin, Rice, Musgrave, Nevin, and Messrs. Haskell, A. A. E. Taylor, Kempshall and others, advocated the postponement, which was finally carried.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

This (Saturday) morning, Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE, from the Committee on the Board of Church Extension, presented a report, with resolutions, thanking Almighty God for the prosperity bestowed upon the Board during the past year, and urging the churches to greater liberality to the cause, which were adopted.

The statistics of this report show that the receipts of the Board have increased $5,622 27 over last year, and one hundred and forty-seven additional churches have made contributions. Seventy churches applied for aid, in the aggregate amounting to $31,054 02. Appropriations were made to forty-seven churches, amounting to $11,557 27.

The balance on hand April 1, 1862, was $20,506 58; receipts during the year, $24,847 47; total, $45,354 09. The expenditures for the year were $12,302 81, leaving a balance in the treasury April 1, of $33,051 26.

Eloquent addresses were delivered upon the subject of Church extension by Rev. H. I. COE, Secretary; Dr. MUSGRAVE, Dr. TUSTIN, of Washington, the venerable patriarch of the Assembly, formerly Chaplain in the United States Senate; Dr. CANDEE and Messrs. HALL and TULLY.

The report and resolutions were adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned to meet in Princeton this afternoon to attend the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of "Brown Hall," for the Theological Seminary there.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS ON SLAVERY AND REBELLION.—In the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly at Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Judge MATTHEWS, from the Committee on Bills and Overtures, presented an able report on the subject of Slavery, which produced a profound sensation, and was by a large majority ordered to be printed and made the special order for Friday. We give the conclusion of the report:

"In view, therefore, of its former testimonials upon the subject, the General Assembly does hereby devoutly express its gratitude to Almighty God for the great deliverance He has prepared for our country from the evil and guilt of Slavery; its cordial approbation of the measures taken by the National and State authorities for its extirpation, as the root of bitterness from which has sprung rebellion, war and bloodshed, and the long list of horrors that follow in their train; its earnest belief that the thorough removal of this prolific source of evil and harm will be speedily followed by the blessings of our Heavenly Father, the return of peace, union and fraternity, and abounding prosperity to the whole land; and recommend to all in our communion to labor honestly, earnestly and unweariedly in their respective spheres for this glorious consummation, to which human justice, Christian love, national peace and prosperity, every earthly and every religious interest, combine to pledge them."

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Reports on Colored People—The Methodist Centenary—The Lay Delegation—The State of the Country and the Freedmen.

The Methodist General Conference closed its session in Philadelphia Friday evening. The following report was adopted:

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Whereas, In the present circumstances of our country, the colored people occupy a position of peculiar interest, appealing to our Christian sympathy, and inviting our missionary enterprise; and,

Whereas, This enterprise cannot now be made efficient by the policy of our church hitherto pursued toward them, and special measures have therefore become necessary; and,

Whereas, The exigences of the case require to efficiency prompt action, therefore be it

Resolved, By the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in conference assembled, that it is the duty of our church to encourage colored pastorates for colored people wherever practicable, and to contribute to their efficiency by every means in our power.

Resolved, That the efficiency of said pastorates can be best promoted by distinct conference organizations, and that, therefore, the Bishops be and they are hereby authorized to organize among our colored ministers, for the benefit of our colored members and population, Mission Conferences, one or more, where, in their godly judgment, the exigences of the work may demand it; and should more than one be organized, to determine their boundaries until the meeting of the next General Conference; said conference or conferences to possess all the powers of Mission Annual Conferences, *Provided*, That nothing in this resolution be so construed as to impair the existing constitutional rights of our colored members on the one hand, or to forbid, on the other, the transfers of white ministers to said conference or conferences, where it may be practicable and deemed necessary.

Resolved, That our General Missionary Committee be requested to take into careful consideration the condition of our colored people; and, should conferences be organized among them, make to them, consistently with other demands upon its funds, such appropriations as may be essential to success.

An Imperative Order from Gen. Hunter in Relation to Derelict Officers of Guards and Outposts.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR CEDAR CREEK, May 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.—1. Capt. MICHAEL AUB, Company A, Fifteenth New-York Cavalry, having, on the morning of the 22d inst., allowed a reserve picket guard of about thirty men, under his command, to be disgracefully surprised and captured by a party of the enemy, consisting of mounted and dismounted men, the reserve picket guard not firing a shot, and the result being the loss on our side of eleven men, forty-five horses, and some small arms captured. Capt. MICHAEL AUB, Company A, Fifteenth New-York Cavalry, is hereby dishonorably discharged the service of the United States from this date, subject to the approval of His Excellency the President, to whom this order will immediately be forwarded.

2. The Major-General commanding accepts this opportunity of announcing that all officers commanding guards, outposts and pickets will be held strictly responsible for the performance of their duties; and that no excuse will be accepted for such officers if guilty of negligence, inactivity or misconduct before the enemy. In this department, and especially on the expedition now about moving, the vigilant and effectual performance of outpost and picket duty is of supreme importance, involving the safety and success of the entire command. Officers of outpost and picket, assailed by a superior force who do their whole duty, feel the enemy's strength, and fall back fighting, bring with them all attainable information, will be promptly recognized, and their good conduct rewarded; but toward derelict officers of guards, outposts and pickets, no leniency will in any case be shown, as any error on the side of mercy in such cases would be a crime against the whole command put in jeopardy by their negligence or inefficiency. This order will be read immediately upon its receipt at the head of every regiment, battalion and company in the troops composing the army in the field. By command of

Maj.-Gen. HUNTER.

CHAS. G. HALPINE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bids for Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds.

Annexed is a transcript of the bids opened by Comptroller BRENNAN, yesterday, for an issue of "Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Fund Bonds," at six per cent. interest, and redeemable in 1873, '74, '75 and '76. The disposition of the bids—the decision as to their acceptance—was deferred till to-morrow. Mr. E. A. ALLEN bid for the whole loan $2,000,000—and nothing less than the whole—at 1⅛ per cent.; without his bid, the loan cannot be awarded entire. Unless he should consent to take half of it, that proportion may be readvertised. Mr. ALLEN's bid is the largest ever before made by one party for any City or County stock of New-York.

Names.	Amount.	Rate.
A. Kuhn	$3,000	$102.55
A. Kuhn	3,000	102.70
A. Kuhn	3,000	103.05
A. Kuhn	2,000	103.20
A. Kuhn	2,000	103.55
A. Kuhn	2,000	103.70
A. Kuhn	2,000	102.60
A. Kuhn	2,000	102.75
A. Kuhn	2,000	103.50
A. Kuhn	2,000	103.25
A. Kuhn	1,000	103.60
A. Kuhn	1,000	103.75
James L. Stewart, Secretary	50,000	102.27
James L. Stewart, Secretary	50,000	102.57
Weeks & Co.	15,000	102.12½
Weeks & Co.	10,000	102.65
Weeks & Co.	5,000	102.65
Weeks & Co.	5,000	102.81
Weeks & Co.	5,000	102.87
Weeks & Co.	5,000	103.11
Weeks & Co.	10,000	103.03
B. F. Wheelwright, Pres.	20,000	101.26
B. F. Wheelwright, Pres.	30,000	101.53
B. F. Wheelwright, Pres.	20,000	101.77
B. F. Wheelwright, Pres.	30,000	102.03
B. F. Wheelwright	20,000	100.55
B. F. Wheelwright	20,000	100.78
B. F. Wheelwright	10,000	101.02
John Le Count	1,500	102.50
Ethan A. Allen	2,000,000	101.50
Aaron Jacobs	10,000	102.27
Aaron Jacobs	10,000	102.77
F. D. Tappen	23,700	102.80
Thomas Candell	5,000	103.00
Thomas Candell	5,000	103.15
Thomas Candell	5,000	103.25
Eliza Guerson	500	104.00
A. Beekman	7,000	103.03
James Gibson	2,000	104.50
John A. Godfrey	15,000	100.75
John A. Godfrey, Trustee	25,000	100.50
John A. Godfrey, Guardian	20,000	101.00
John Evans	10,000	103.50
Joseph V. Collins, Pres.	30,000	102.75
C. Hollman	1,000	102.01
Sam'l T. Skidmore, Pres.	10,000	103.65
Sam'l T. Skidmore, Pres.	10,000	103.85
Sam'l T. Skidmore, Pres.	10,000	104.05
Sam'l T. Skidmore, Pres.	10,000	104.15
W. A. Burtis, Sec'y	10,000	par.
S. H. Ambler	25,000	102.25
Thomas Owen	10,000	104.10
Chas. M. Requa	3,500	102.00
Chas. M. Requa	5,000	101.00
Ward & Co.	50,000	101.50
Ward & Co.	50,000	101.60
Ward & Co.	50,000	102.05
Ward & Co.	50,000	102.11
Ward & Co.	50,000	102.57
E. White	8,000	104.10
E. White	20,000	103.10
E. White	8,000	103.00
Thos. Jeremiah, Pres.	300,000	102.05
J. Nicholson	18,000	par.
Edward Schell, Treas.	25,000	102.00
Edward Schell, Treas.	25,000	101.50
Underhill & Haven	250,000	103.05
Underhill & Haven	250,000	103.55
J. O. Fowler	10,000	101.51
J. O. Fowler	5,000	101.61
J. O. Fowler	5,000	101.76
J. O. Fowler	5,000	101.91
W. B. Seath & Co.	5,000	101.50
W. B. Seath & Co.	5,000	101.00
John S. Graham	1,000	par.
Total	$3,784,200	

Extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

This question, which has for some time agitated the minds of the citizens in the Twelfth Ward, seems again to be revived, although every one supposed it had been finally arranged by the late out-going boards of the Common Council. The property owners considered that the passage of the ordinance by those boards, and their ratification by Mayor OPDYKE, when about to leave office, were the only requisites for the immediate completion of the road.

Yesterday, however, a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen, waited on Mayor GUNTHER, at his office: Dr. Thomas Manson, President of the Twelfth Ward Association; Messrs. Wm. Dixon, Wm. Marshall, David H. Knapp, Emanuel Bernheimer, Rev. Mr. Lathrop, Messrs. Cornell, McCullough, Waring, and others. Hon. RICHARD F. CARMAN was indisposed, or he would have been present.

The deputation having met the Mayor in his office at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock, Dr. MANSON said they had come to lay before His Honor a statement of the grievances of the citizens of the Twelfth Ward, occasioned by the delay in the extension of the Eighth-avenue Railroad to Harlem River. An ordinance had passed the late boards of the Common Council, and received the signature of Mayor OPDYKE, which guaranteed the speedy completion of the line; but yet they could not get further in the cars than Eighty-fourth-street, although the avenue was graded several dozen streets further. They had come before him (the Mayor) to request him to interfere in the matter.

Mayor GUNTHER's remarks were brief. He said he entertained a high respect for the citizens of the Twelfth Ward, as did he also for all his fellow-citizens, and if he could serve them in any way, he was willing to do so. He had made reference to this avenue in his inaugural address, but finding that the ordinance had passed the two outgoing boards of the Common Council, he afterward expunged it. He only wanted to be informed how he could act.

Mr. AULD, Mayor's Clerk, said that the matter should be referred to the Corporation Attorney, in which opinion the Mayor coincided.

The deputation, with Mr. AULD, having waited on JOHN E. DEVLIN, Esq., Corporation Attorney, and laid the case before him, that gentleman said they should hear from him in a few days. The interview then terminated.

Monthly Meeting of the American Numismatic Society.

The regular meeting was held on the 26th inst., at the Society Library in University-place. The report of the retiring treasurer, Mr. JOURDAN, showed a handsome balance in favor of the society. The Sanitary Fair Committee made a final report in writing, in substance, that after due conference with Mr. TRACY and Mr. GIBBS, they had placed on exhibition in the curiosity shop, during the continuance of the fair, a case containing about two hundred specimens, which attracted marked attention. The report closed by congratulating the society on the success of their undertaking, and on having borne so honorable a part in the great work.

Letters were read from Mr. CHAMPION, Secretary of the New-Haven Society, accompanying the medal struck by them, and presented, by vote at their last meeting, to this society, and from Gov. POLLOCK, of the United States Mint, donating proof-patterns of the proposed bronze coinage of one and two cent pieces, for all which the thanks of the society were returned. Various interesting donations were exhibited, including a number of valuable works on early American history, newspapers, books, and continental bills printed by FRANKLIN, autograph letters, etc., all presented by Col. SAGE, late a member of the society. Also, a medal of CLAY, various Japanese coins, rare catalogues, and a case of beautiful Italian medals and coins just received from Rome. A singular bronze tablet, about seven by ten inches, bearing the marks of great age, much corroded, and inscribed with various undecipherable characters, was presented for the society's inspection. A plaster cast and electrotype were ordered from it, for future examination.

Adjourned to 9th prox.

The Homicide of Policeman Duryee.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The investigation in the case of Officer GEORGE W. DURYEE, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was murdered on the 16th inst., at the corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-third-street, was concluded yesterday. The circumstances attending the sad affair have already been published in the TIMES. The testimony taken failed to indicate the name of the person who fired the fatal shot. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the deceased, GEO. W. DURYEE, came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of a man, whose name is unknown to the jury, on May 16, 1864. We further find the prisoner, JOHN CONNELL, an accessory before the fact." CONNELL, who it will be remembered was arrested at the time of the shooting, has been committed to the Tombs by Coroner NAUMANN to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, resides at No. 232 East Nineteenth-street, and is by occupation a stonecutter.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—The fine little steamer *Aurora*, leaves foot of Jay-street, on her regular trip to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock; and from foot of Thirtieth-street at 8:15. She runs to Peekskill and intermediate points, and returns at 5:20 P. M., affording an excellent opportunity for a pleasant excursion up the Hudson. Capt. SMITH is a very clever gentleman to sail with.

Evening Exchange.

$15,000	Am. Gold	189⅛	200	Rock Island	114⅞
20,000	do........s3	189⅜	100	........b3	115
200	Erie R.	114⅜	200	do.	115
300	do.........b3	114⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	61¾
100	Hud. River R.	146⅜	300	do.	61⅞
100	do.	146¼	100	do.........b3	62
200	Reading R.	143⅜	50	do.	61⅜
500	do.........s3	143¼	100	do.	62
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	98⅜	300	P., F. W. & C...s3	116¾
100	do.	98¼	130	do.	116¾
200	P., Ft. W. & C..s3	114¾	100	do.	117
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	139¼	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51¼
400	Cle. & Tol. R...b5	149⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	46

[Advertisement.]

FOR 75 CENTS—The January, February, March, April, May, and June numbers of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal* will be sent by return post. To secure the Pictorial Double Number, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, and Psychology, send at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S JAPANESE POLISH.—This is an article that the ladies cannot fail to appreciate. A single bottle of it will keep their Balmorals bright for months, and it is the only preparation in existence that will do it. The Polish is easily applied and is sold at a trifling price. Shoe dealers can obtain their supplies at the agency, No. 75 William-street.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 28.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—John G. Dale, of New-York; Rev. Mr. Gordon and Rev. Mr. McNulty, of Hamilton; James Gibson, of London, C. W.; G. A. Weeden and S. W. Weeden, of Montreal; E. P. Greene, W. G. Chittick, lady, three children and nurse, of New-York; Mrs Fergerson, of New-York; Miss Nicol, of New-York; Miss Harris, Miss B. White, Mrs E. R. Kimball and Master Kimball, Wm. E. Phelps, U. S. Counsel St. Petersburgh, and lady; E. Holden and daughter, Belleville, C. W.; Mr. Burgess, lady and daughter, of New-York; Mr. John Symes and lady, of West Hoboken, N. J.; A. Jackson, wife and three children; Miss Stansberry and servant, Maj. Thompson and lady, Robt. Grist, lady and child, of Philadelphia; Mr. Watts and four sons, of Philadelphia; Mr. Scott, of New-York; W. Davidsen, W. R. Gardner, J. Du e, R. R. Raymond, lady and two children; Mrs. J. Smieton, two children and nurse; Mr. Douglass, lady and child; Mrs. Kirpatrick and child, and Miss Dalrymple, James Morrison, lady and three children; Charles Keutgen, lady and two children; Chas. Keutgen, Jr., and Wm. J. N. Gimbrede, Geo. R. White, Miss Jane Jones, Mrs. Young, Chas Duggon and lady, of London; R. P. Saunders, of New-York; A. Jackson, Mr. O'Brian, Mr. Regan, Mrs. Capt. T. Whitman and child, Mrs. H. N. Nicholson, Miss Raymond, J. B. Nixon, of New-York; Rev. F. G. Clark, Mr. Alex. Dalrymple and wife; J. Smieton, John Birrell, of London; Wm. Murdock, Chas. G. Hayes, Thomas Greig, John Kennedy, T. C. Smille, John Stewart, Alfred Mellish, Mr. Campbell, F. Tornes, Jr., and son, Jno. J. Locke, G. W. Thorp, Henri D. Antin, S. Whitwell, E. O. Potter, Jose Francisco de Quesada, John Garcia, R. A. Saalfeld, A. Buchignani, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans—G. Harmonit, Miss Phillippi, Miss Tiedemann, S. Migel, Mr. May, Mrs. Touche, Dr. Kindleberger, N. Daisheimer and family, T. Walcott, Mme. Mercier and child, Mme. Newman and child, Major James Mann and clerk, Major G. P. Folsom and clerk, Miss Ellen Pooley, D. A. Sharp, Capt. Chamberlain, Nathan Brown, H. Doncier Lambert and lady, Mrs. Destrehen, child and maid, M. J. Burchan, M. P. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Monnin, Mme. Tallod and 2 children, John Mangun, Augustine Barthe, M. Bell, Antonio Joseph Dutch, Louis Smidt, Francis Brownson, F. Tranchant, Paul Droz.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 28—*In steamship Atlantic, from London*—Mr. Burrows and lady, Mrs. G. Rickman, Hannah Boone, Hayden H. Hall, Rachel Hall, John Hall, O. Farrell, Mr. Byrne and lady, Mr. Banzette and lady, Mrs. Smith and infant, Isaac Hobbs, Henry Hunton, Mary Ann Fleming, Louis F. Jones, Fanny Jones, Emanuel Kine and lady, Wm. Eswenhorst, Henry Isaacs, Chas. Fox, John Wills, Wm. Smith, George Dudley, Fanny Gregan, James Fleming, Mme. McAleen, 18 in second cabin, and 72 in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—W. B. Stoddard, Mrs. W. B. Stoddard, Miss Beulah Stoddard, Mrs. J. C. F. Mayo, Mr. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond, 2 children and nurse, Wm. Perritt, Mrs. Wm. Perritt and child, Mrs. Doig, Miss D. Doig, Mrs. J. H. Howard, 2 children, nurse, Thomas F. Guion, L. Sturtevant, Wm. Atkinson, Dr. Brousseau, J. L. Isett, Mrs. Isett, Miss Isett, Miss Marian Huguet, Saml. J. Huguet, H. S. T. Huguet, Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. M. Devlin, Miss Shaw, George C. Kennedy, D. E. Keegan, D. Kelham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 32 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises 12 45
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 20 | Gov. Island.. 3 09 | Hell Gate.. 4 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamers Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Patapsco, Neff, Key West.

Ships Melbourne, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Harpswell, Tukey, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Esperance, (Fr.,) James, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Vertu.

Barks Hansa, (Brem.,) Buttner, Santiago, Cuba, J. M. & S. de Escoriaza; Mary B. Rich, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Lucy Ring, Carver, Zaza, Brett, Son & Co.; Quindaro, (Br.,) Moore, Pictou, Thompson & Hunter; Minona, (Swed.,) Walff, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Caroline, (Br.,) Boudier, Havana, F. F. Phillips; Xantho, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Brigs A. J. Smith, (Br.,) Atkinson, Richibuctoo, P. I. Nevius & Son; Tasso, (Ital.,) Cacase, Jersey, J. E. Ward & Co.; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, St. John, P. R., G. S. Peniston; W. M. Dodge, Penny, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.

Schooners Montezuma, Lewis, Newburyport, Metcalf & Duncan; J. & N. Steelman, Nickerson, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Caroline Eddy, Smith, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Emma Hotchkiss, Robbins, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Emma Anderson, (Br.,) Acker, ——; R. Fowler, Josie, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Stranger, Ruston, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son; Barbara, Dickie, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; J. T. Boyd, Robbins, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Catharine, Scull, Hog Island, T. G. Benton & Sons; Harriet, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Martins, A. E. Godeffroy; Sea Nymph, Conley, Washington, L. Kenny; Fleetwood, Gardiner, Washington, L. Kenny; Mary Mankin, Cobb, Washington, L. Kenny; Ocean Bird, Conley, Washington; White Sea, Lee, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Susan Scranton, Henry, Washington, Baker & Dayton.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans May 21, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. May 21, at 12 M., passed steamship Matanzas in the river, bound up; same day, at 6 P. M., off South Point, passed steamship Morning Star, hence for New Orleans. May 26, 4 P. M., lat. 33 06, lon. 76 24, passed a large side-wheel blockade-runner, burning soft coal, and standing to the southward and eastward; had 2 stacks, very high, and painted white.

Steamship Atlanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London May 11, with mde. and 120 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. May 19, lat. 47 09, lon. 35, passed steamship St. George, strg. E. May 22, lat. 44 08, lon. 48 59, passed 7 icebergs and a quantity of drift ice. May 22, lat. 41 40, lon. 56 01, passed steamship Labuan, strg. E.; same day, lat. 41 3?, lon. 57 50, passed steamship City of Manchester, hence for Liverpool. Had S. W. winds the entire passage.

Steamship Mississippi, Kennedy, New-Orleans May 18, via Key West 23d, with cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow May 14, with mdse. and 502 passengers to Francis Macdonald. May 24, on the Grand Banks, saw fishing schr. "We are Here," of Beverly.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Osprey, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer C. P. Smith, Rockfeller, Norfolk, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Wm. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Ship Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool April 21, with mdse. and 812 passengers to Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Ship Alice Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Kelly, Cardiff 38 ds., with coal and iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Ship Regent, (of Boston,) Hamblin, Shields May 8, with mdse to Meyer & Co.

Bark Argean, (of Providence,) Lindsey, Messina 62 ds., passed Gibraltar April 22, with fruit, etc., to John B. May 4, lat. 40 12, lon. 27, off Western islands, picked up a cask of palm-oil; had been some time in the water.

Bark Atlanta, (Russ.,) Horstmann, Bremen 22 ds., with mdse. and 281 passengers to Garrels & Meyer. May 15, lat. 44 30, lon. 50 28, saw large quantities of ice.

Bark Donau, (Hamb.,) Hebich, Hamburg 36 ds., with mdse. and 266 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Brig Annabella, (of Sunderland,) Kerr, Bordeaux 42 ds., with mdse. to John Jackson. May 8, at about noon, lat. 40 30, lon. 43, boarded a vessel, waterlogged and abandoned; her name was washed off; she hailed from St. Andrew's, N. B.; was painted black, with fiddle-head, and had a white after-house on deck; she was about 220 tons, and apparently had been a long time abandoned.

Brig Josephine, (Ital.,) Bono, Palermo March 23, passed Gibraltar April 7, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Brig Leopold, (Swed.,) Ahrenberg, Rio Janeiro Jan. 1, via Falmouth, Eng., April 11, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Olga, (Ital.,) Castellano, Palermo 56 ds., passed Gibraltar April 22, with fruit to F. Berthoud.

Brig San Geovanni Battesta, (Ital.,) Massone, Marseilles 58 ds., with mdse. to F. Consivery & Co.

Brig Hesley Vicars, (of Halifax,) Rettie, Marseilles 56 ds., with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Aurora, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McDougall, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Left no vessels.

Schr. Flash, Grey, St. Martins April 23, and Baracoa May 13, with fruit to B. J. Wenburg. April 26, at 7:45 P. M., while on the passage from St. Martins to Baracoa, off Isabella Bay, a vessel hove in sight astern, and fired two guns, blank, when we immediately hove to; the sail came up, and proved to be a Spanish man-of-war; while nearing us she commenced shortening sail, and never hailed us; they then fired four musket shots at us; the ball of one whistled close to Capt. Grey's ears, and went through the mainsail, near the deck; was then boarded from the steamer by an officer and six marines, who examined the papers, when they were sent on board the man-of-war, to be examined by her commander; they were then sent back, and the vessel allowed to proceed.

Schr. Escort, (of London,) Jeffery, Cardiff 46 ds., with coal to Robert Dinwiddie & Co.

Schr. Robert H. Smith, De Waters, Folly Island, S. C., 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Nightingale, Bebee, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. D. M. Meserole, Osborn, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Smith, Elizabethport, for Rockport.

Schr. W. P. Ritchie, Treathy, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Pizaro, Chase, Hyannis, in ballast.

Schr. Addie E. Barnes, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. Hudson, Cook, Elizabethport, for Rockport.

Schr. Mary Natt, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ann Flower, ——, Plymouth.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. J. C. Curtis, Crowell, with potatoes.

Schr. T. Bodine, Mott, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Eva, Northup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Niantic, Williams, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Below.

Ship Borneo, from Nuevitas.

Bark Orion, from Port Dalrymple.

Bark Newhoff, (Dan.,) from Amoy.

Bark J. E. Alexander.

Sailed.

May 27—Steamships Britannia, Victor, Charles Osgood, Parthenia, Whirlwind, John Wright.

Ships American Eagle, Prima Donna, Kentuckian, Guardian, Constitution, Eliza May, Favorite, Esmeralda, Bissette et Pecoul, Caroline.

Barks N. H. Gaston, W. A. Platenius, W. E. Anderson, Anna Moore, Dodo, Pocahontas, Retriever, Excelsior, Scotia.

Brigs Stockton, Leni.

Schooners Minerva, W. E. Alexander, W. H Cleare, J. W. Congdon, F. L. Allen, Wave, Robert Smith, Tunis Depew, Victoria, Chingarora, J. D. Stafford, Sarah McDonald, A. Van Cleaf, Hannah Matilda, Ann Bedell, Tillie E., Joseph & Franklin, Palma, Lynchburgh, George H. Hoyt, Golden Gate.

28th—Steamships City of London, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Germania, of and for Hamburg.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Palmyra, Henry, hence for Fortress Monroe, when passing out Sandy Hook, on Friday afternoon, was run into by the pilot-boat Christian Berg, No. 16, and had her bowsprit carried away, besides receiving other damage.

Spoken, &c.

Horterues—wh. brig, from Fayal, 6 months out, all well, (had 70 bbls. oil.) May 9, lat. 28 06, lon. 52 23.

Mary Budd—Br. brig, 8 ds. from Weymouth, N. S., for Barbados, May 20, lat. 38 11, lon. 65 35.

J. W.—Br. brig, from Quebec for New-York, May 23, lat. 40 05, lon. 67 23.

Ocean Home—bark, hence, 7 ds. out, May 22, lat. 31 17 lon. 74 25.

Pennsylvania—steamship, hence for Liverpool, May 12, lat. 42 35, lon. 52 45.

Sunnyside—Br. brig, from Matanzas for England, May 4, lat. 46, lon. 33.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 27—Arr. at New-Bedford 27th, bark George Silva, Atlantic Ocean, St. Catharine's April 1, with 3 bbls. sperm oil and 85 do. whale; sent home 617 bbls. sperm and 4 do whale oil; bark Mary Elizabeth, Dayton, Sagua.

28th—Arr. up, Russian frigate Osliaba.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 26—No arrivals. In port, brigs Chicopee, J. Means, Manlius, Yazoo, Adelina, Annandale; schrs. M. M. Weaver, Saco, Isabel, Kate Carleton, D. Jones, S. Castner, E. Williams, C. Jenkins, White Foam, W. Gregory, M. D. Hudson, J. C. Baxter, Baker, Thompson, Garland, Jason, Chilee, Unicorn, Herrick, Knight, Medford, Ida Howard and Mars Hill.

LEWES, Del., May 25—At the breakwater, steamer New World, for Fortress Monroe; ships St. Peter, for Philadelphia; Westmoreland, from Philadelphia for Quebec; Frank Boult, do. for St. John, N. B.; Echo, do. for Quebec; barks Celestia, do. for Remedios; E A. Cochrane, do., for Cienfuegos; brig H. C. Bayley, do. for Jamaica, and 12 hay schooners.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27—Arr. schr. Any Chase, Wilson, New-Orleans.

Foreign Ports.

Sld. from St. John, N. B., May 26, ship American Union, for Liverpool.

Sld. from Iquique, April 1, bark Webfoot, Humphrey, for New-York.

At Baracoa May 13, schr. Nathaniel Chase, for New-York in 9 days.

SPRING DEBILITY.

LANGUOR, LASSITUDE,
AND THAT
LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM
peculiar to the
SPRING TIME OF YEAR,
are immediately relieved by the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

which supplies the blood with its vital principle, or

LIFE-ELEMENT, IRON,

infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system.

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C. B. GREENOUGH, Passenger Agent.